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THE FINAL WAR.

"The Final War," written by Louis Tracy, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is the "Battle of Dorking" gone mad. It is a well-written book, and very lively reading, but it is nevertheless a very mischievous book, as it awakens unfounded expectations in the civilian mind and promotes utterly false conceptions of the possibilities of war. The story assumes that Germany, France and Russia combine to destroy England, and to divide up her possessions, Russia holding back until a fitting opportunity offers of grasping India. France and Germany unite their fleets, gather with great secrecy 120,000 men on transports, make a peremptory and entirely inadmissible demand upon England, and when it is refused declare war without a moment's delay. Before England has even had time to realize what is intended, the enemy is off her shores, and the hostile fleets are protecting the landing of the troops from their transports.

John Bull rises equal to the occasion. A valiant linen draper, located in a seaboar town, hastily summons his company of militia, and stands off the 120,000 long enough to enable troops to arrive from London, hurrying over the railroad at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Regiment follows regiment in rapid succession, and the enemy is prevented from securing a permanent foothold; though they secure a lodgement on the town pier of Worthing. Up hurries Capt. Lord Beresford, in command of a naval force about one-quarter of that of the enemy. It is do or die with him, and with all his force, and they so understand. All of his ships are disabled in the fight that follows, and most of his men, but he has so crippled the allied fleets that they are obliged to crawl back to port for repairs. As for the troops and transports, one and all have been sunk, and every one of the 120,000 "bloody" Frenchmen and Dutchmen is at the bottom of the English Channel, and no one of them is able to "bite his thumb" at the hilarious British nation. This is the story as the author tells it:

"Incredible as it may seem, not a transport or cargo-ship was left in the allied fleet. In this few minutes of wholesale holocaust and carnage 120,000 Frenchmen and Germans, with a fabulous quantity of cannon and munitions of war, had been swept away into the deep waters of the English Channel. Lord Beresford, perceiving that his appointed task had been accomplished with a success beyond his wildest hopes, now devoted himself to the comparatively simple task of selling the lives of himself and his men as dearly as might be. Rapidly changing his tactics, he rammed a second-class French cruiser which was crossing his bows, and split her in twain as though she were a rotten stick. This left the path open towards La Glorie. Imitating his example the other ironclads entered into a general action all around. Numbers and weight of metal, of course, now began to tell, and in fifteen minutes all that was left of the British fleet was one battleship, stranded on Worthing Beach, and the dispatch vessel Speedy, which was hurrying off to Portsmouth with her bows smashed in, with a bullet through the fleshy part of her commander's left forearm, and a broad grin on the face of that worthy officer, who seemed to have recovered his good temper. But the British fleet had gone down in good company. The eight ships of war were accompanied by seventeen of their enemies, while the twenty-two torpedo boats had accounted for all of the allies' transports and thirty-one of their own size. And the shattered remnant of this new Armada made off from this unequal contest, steaming slowly through the night to Brest and Bremerhaven, with rage and shame in their hearts, and sore wounds in the bodies of both ships and men."

"Form, riflemen, form!" is now the rallying cry in England. The author of this work has learned to perfection the difficult work of organizing, equipping and moving troops. He swings armies numbering near a million men across the British Channel, with as much ease and celerity as Cook & Co. would exhibit in transporting for the same distance an ordinary company of British tourists with their hand-bags. One of these armies lands in Germany, and without wasting time compels the doughty Emperor of Germany to get down on his knees to his royal uncle of Wales and consent to a complete disarmament if he can only be permitted to go unwhipped of justice. Two other armies land in France, one captures Havre and tumbles things to the deep in that direction; another advances on Paris, and without bothering itself with the small matter of fortifications walks into the city, after killing innumerable Frenchmen with a new electric rifle, having extraordinary capacities. It is equipped with a headlight that focuses on an area of six inches in diameter. Wherever that light is thrown the bullet is sure to follow when the weapon is discharged. It can be used effectively only at night, and when the French commander learns the little trick he thwarts it by building huge bonfires in front of his lines. But meanwhile his troops have risen up and found themselves all dead men. The British Navy is busy meantime; they blow up Suez Canal and blockade the Straits of Gibraltar, thus shutting the French up in the Mediterranean as in a trap; an attempt to run the blockade brings the French fleet under the fire of the works at Gibraltar, and ship after ship is sunk by the fire from one gun, which pots a battleship every time it is discharged, until finally, the author, through some weak feeling of compassion for a helpless foe, decides to disable the gun.

Now Russia has her innings, but the British Army in India makes mince meat of the Muscovite. The Russian fleet advances to make an attack on the British coast, and encounters "Admiral Manan," in command of the United States fleet. War has not yet been declared be-

tween Russia and the United States, but the British sympathies of Admiral Manan get so boiling hot that he explodes in wrath against the Russians. Blood and authorship combined with him prove an immense sight thicker than water, and on his own responsibility he declares war and goes for the Russian. Of course, he whips him; he "wipes the floor up with him." How could he do otherwise after reading and writing so much British naval history? Then the American Ambassador, who comes most unwillingly to put the Admiral under arrest, is interrupted by a telegram announcing that the United States have declared war against Russia, and just in time to save the Admiral's hide.

"And this is what the sailor read: 'London, 4.50 P. M.—Following is exact text of cable just received: 'Washington, 11.05 A. M.—President yesterday received confirmation of your reported rumor that Russia was about to declare war against England. Special meetings of Cabinet and Congress were at once held, and it was unanimously resolved that the United States should demand from Russia unconditional withdrawal of declaration of war. At 10.30 this morning Russian Ambassador announced emphatic refusal of the Tsar to comply with our ultimatum. At 11 A. M. President, with unanimous approval of Senate and Congress, declared war against Russia, Germany and France, as the ally of England. Take measures accordingly. Further instructions by cable later.—Secretary of State.' End of message.—Secretary of Legation."

The British nation falls upon the neck of the Admiral and Ambassador, lifts up its voice and weeps—with joy, with fraternal affection, with the sympathies of a common language and a common literature, "and all that sort of thing, you know." It was a great day for the United States, of course, to have this generous recognition from its mammy. As the author tells us:

"It was what America in her heart yearned for. To stand among the nations, no longer youthful, immature, undeveloped; no longer to be patronized as a land of promise; no longer the excitable, irresponsible country which older civilizations indulged with a smile; but as a strong man, equal in power, in wealth, in wisdom to the oldest great peoples of the earth—this was what she so ardently desired. And now she had stepped forth, free from boyhood's privileges, a giant, into the arena, and was standing side by side with England—the ally and defender of the greatest country that the world had known. At last would commence her real national history—the history of a people made one by suffering and by activity. For she could not look back upon her first melancholy war with England, still less on the ghastly struggle among her own sons, and regard these as the prouder epochs of her life. Civil war cannot make a people great. America longed for some such splendid struggle as this that was now before her, a struggle against all Europe as the starting point of a new and glorious period in her history, as something which would give her character and solidity, and establish her place firmly among the nations."

"At the banquet in the Town Hall, the Marquis of Bute made a brief speech, but it contained good matter. He undertook, at his own cost, to float, dry-dock and repair the stranded American ships—a truly magnificent offer; and tremendous cheering took place when the Mayor read a telegram he received from the House of Commons to the effect that Parliament had voted the thanks of the nation and a sword of honor to Admiral Manan for his brilliant services to the United States and to England."

"Next day the gallant American was handed by a Queen's messenger an autograph letter from Her Majesty, conveying her personal appreciation of the victory, and stating that Her Majesty would seek the sanction of the President to her desire to confer upon the Admiral a Grand Commandership of the Order of Bath."

In less than a month after the declaration of war, two American armies, each with one hundred thousand men, are organized, equipped and transported to France, so heavily laden, however, according to a report of their conversation in this volume, with the peculiarities of the American vernacular, that the question arises how they ever found their way alone in benighted Europe. Among the regimental commanders is one who uniformed and equipped his thousand men in San Francisco and transported them across the continent to New York, all inside of three and one-half days, a contractor furnishing a uniform to fit each man. We advise our Bureau of Intelligence at the War Department to take note of his name. This is what his men did when they went into battle.

"When they were but a hundred yards apart, a member of the Duke of Connaught's staff yelled hysterically: 'Great heavens, the Americans have not drawn their swords!' They had, but the weapons were dangling by the sword knots from their wrists, and in each man's hands were a couple of revolvers, which he discharged point blank at the German cavalry in front ere the final crash came."

Of course England and America triumph in the end, and henceforth rule over a world, the British lion perched aloft on guard, with the youthful United States as a sort of background. Of course, we are not permitted to exactly sit at the first table, but then we are treated very handsomely on the whole; and most generously from the English point of view, having no end of nice things said to us by lordlings, who regard us as very interesting and amusing specimens of the "genus homo."

This brief synopsis will give some idea of the incredible amount of rubbish that is contained in this volume. The author evidently takes himself seriously, and is apparently one of that class of civilians who imagine that the next war is not to be a matter of men

and muscle and brains, of training and discipline; but an affair of scientific jugglery, under the direction of professors from our institutions of learning, and possibly from our theological seminaries.

After describing this war as "in the widest sense a war of beliefs," the author says: "Once before within the lives of the elder amongst us have we seen such a war. Brothers fought with brothers and fathers with sons to determine, by the last dread arbitrament left to man, whether or not slavery should find a place where the English tongue was spoken, and the Bible ruled the conduct of men's lives."

Yes, and America has not forgotten, if England has, that the whole weight of British influence as represented by its ruling classes was thrown in favor of slavery. If Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Salisbury and others of like position, that we might name, could have had their wish, a great slave holding empire would have been established on our Southern border and the curse of militarism, concerning which this author has so much to say, would have been fastened upon this country as it is upon Europe. It is just that men should be judged by what they do and not by what they say. High sounding proclamations of noble principles and gushing good will count for little with men of experience. We can recall no instance in our history wherein America has experienced the advantage of the boasted British love of justice and fair play. It is an unbroken record of grasping selfishness and insistence upon claims which were found in the end to have no foundation in right. If it was not practical statesmanship, it was, at least, sound reasoning, that prompted Charles Sumner to declare that the first step in the establishment of cordial relations with the United States was to remove the British flag altogether from the Western Continent. The idea apparently entertained by Mr. Louis Tracy that the United States could be aroused to action by a sentimental regard for his theory that the enemies of England are the enemies of civilization, is one that will find small currency on this side of the Atlantic.

NEW CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

Memorandum of Principal Changes Made in the Revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations.—Prepared for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, Seventh Cavalry, and Capt. William C. Brown, First Cavalry.

The arrangements of subjects is somewhat different from the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1891; the extended order in the school of the trooper, troop, squadron and regiment immediately follows the close order movements in the schools to which they refer. Numbers indicating distances, etc., where they consist of two or more figures, are not spelled out, but are expressed in figures, so as to more readily catch the eye. The index is an alphabetical index of the entire book taken as a whole. The various schools are not indexed separately, as heretofore.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Facing distance is 12 inches, instead of 16 inches, as heretofore, the front of a man being taken as 22 inches, his depth 12 inches, the interval between files 2 inches, and the distance between fours 84 inches.

Officers and non-commissioned officers out of ranks draw saber only when the men draw saber, unless otherwise directed or prescribed.

The length of the side step is now 8 inches.

The setting up exercises—reduced from 17 to 7.

The command for march at "route step" is now, "1. Route order. 2. March."

To resume the attention the command is simply: "Attention."

A new carbine manual dispenses with the carry, and prescribes a new carbine salute. In the position of order arms, the toe of the piece is now on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe. The fire with counted cartridges is of exceptional use, when it is desired to restrict the firing to two or three rounds. The carbine cartridge box having been dropped as an article of equipment, no reference whatever is made to it in the new Drill Regulations.

A new pistol manual.

In the saber exercise the guard is thrown out and replaced by "Port Saber," retaining the guard in the fencing exercise.

In the direct march in line, the guide, if not announced to the right or left, is center without indication. This rule is general.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER.

Signals for increasing and decreasing gaits are reversed. The gaits are everywhere designated as "the" (not a) walk, the trot and the gallop.

Some alterations have been made in the mounted exercises.

In saddling, provision is now made that the saddle be so placed that the end of the side bar shall be about 3 finger widths behind the point of the shoulder blade.

At "inspection carbine" (mounted), simply take the position of "advance carbine" without opening the chamber.

In the squad, the march in line, the guide habitually center without announcement, but it may be announced to either flank. This rule is general.

To exercise in leading: At the command "Follow in trace," the instructor having placed himself in front of the center, the guide follows in his trace, and the instructor then regulates the gait and direction.

A manual partially new for the carbine mounted, to suit the magazine carbine. No mention is made of the new carbine scabbard or sheath, that not having been adopted at the time for the formal adoption of the new Drill Regulations, May 18, 1896.

The oblique march is to be 45 degrees, in both column and line. The column of fours in changing direction to turn instead of the wheel on the movable pivot, likewise in forming on the right (or left) into line, individual fours now turn instead of wheel to the right.

A new plate and nomenclature for the saddle, bridle and bit.

In the charge in close order, and in the mêlée, the saber is habitually used, but under favorable conditions the pistol may be used in the charge in close order.

EXTENDED ORDER.

In this school the word instructor has been substituted for corporal.

The deployment as skirmishers is habitually on the center, but may be made on either flank. In the deployment on the center the commands are: "1. As skirmishers. 2. March." To deploy on right or left skirmisher the commands are: "1. As skirmishers. 2. Guide right (or left). 3. March." Deployment is made to the front only.

The skirmishers take the position of advance carbine as they deploy instead of upon halting as formerly. When dismounted to fight on foot, provision is made for executing the marchings, when necessary, by rushes (or by creeping).

TO FIGHT ON FOOT.

The movement action right (or left) front has been omitted.

"1. To fight on foot. 2. Action right (or left)." Troopers dismount at first command. At second command dismounted troopers form facing to front in their normal order one yard to front of horses' heads and 5 yards from flank of columns, and rear fours close in column to wheeling distance on leading four.

Column of threes is formed on the leading four. Changes are made in firings and fire discipline to suit the magazine carbine.

THE TROOP—(Close Order).

Note—The guide is habitually center in the march in line.

The Captain is the leader in the charge, and is followed by the guidon, who takes his place in the center of the ranks. The training for this is provided for by instruction in leading, where the guide follows in the trace of the Captain. This is also applied to the squadron.

In the column of fours and the column of platoons, the Chief of Platoon at the head of the column is responsible for the gait and direction.

The provision that mounted drills be frequently conducted without saddles or blankets, or with packed saddles, has been omitted.

Platoons to consist of from 3 to 6 sets of fours. If from 4 to 6 sets of fours, each platoon to be divided into two squads, to make the "groups" of proper size and to carry out fire discipline by necessary supervision.

The normal division of the troop is into 4 platoons—it may be a greater or less number. It is now provided in the formation of the troop that the Captain shall (not may) require the troop to be formed so that men of the same squad, as provided in par. 267, A. R., shall be in consecutive order, etc.

In the formation of the troop, the post of the Captain is 8 yards in front of the center. The chiefs of platoons are always in front of the center of their platoons.

In line the guide is habitually center, the guide being designated by the Captain. The guidon directs the march of the guide from the rear, under the general direction of the Captain.

For instruction in leading: The Captain places himself in position, and at the command "Follow in trace," the guidon places himself in the ranks, in the center, and follows the movements of the Captain, who then regulates the gait and direction.

In the column of fours and platoons, the chief of platoon at the head of the column is responsible for the gait and direction. In these columns the position of the Captain is 8 yards from the flank opposite the center.

In "Right by platoons" the platoon on the right moves forward, the other platoons oblique when the platoon on the right has moved a little less than one-half platoon distance to the front. In the platoon column the guide is habitually center, without indication; each chief of platoon designates his center guide.

In "Front into line," in column of platoons, the platoons oblique.

The "Line of platoons in column of fours"—The name is changed to "Line of platoon column of fours." In this formation the center or right center platoon is the base platoon unless the guide be announced "Right or left."

Being in line of platoon columns of fours to change direction the command now is: "1. Right (or left) turn. 2. March."

In this formation, marching in oblique direction by heads of column, line may be formed in the oblique direction, and also it may be broken into column of fours.

In forming "Echelon"—Echelon may be formed on any platoon or on the two center platoons.

In the instruction regarding "the charge," direction is given in regard to "combat patrols," "ground scouts," the conduct of the support and reserve. "Forming for attack" and the delivery of the charge.

THE TROOP—(Extended Order).

The troop is supposed to consist of 4 platoons, but may be a greater or less number. The extended order has its chief application in dismounted action.

"Acting alone, the troop is usually in two echelons—an attacking or firing line and a reserve." It will thus be seen that the support is omitted. The normal deployment in groups is by platoons, but it may be into line of squads, if the platoons are too large for fire groups.

Deployments are made forward only. If desired to deploy to a flank from column of fours, the fours are wheeled to the right or left, and the deployment is made from line.

Deployments are made from the center, without announcing the guide, as: "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. March." If made from either flank the command "Guide right (or left)" is added to the first command.

To deploy from column of fours the command is: "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. Guide right (or left). 3. March."

The same principles are followed in deploying as skirmishers.

TO FIGHT ON FOOT.

Being in column of fours, "1. To fight on foot; 2. Action right (or left)." The troop dismounts at the first command, and at the second command the sets of threes form in column on the head of each platoon. The troop may then be assembled in column of fours, in line or formed in line of "groups" or skirmishers in any direction.

At the command "Prepare to mount, Mount," the led horses are conducted to the troop. At the command or signal "To horse," each platoon leader marches his men to the rear, and the led horses are advanced quickly to meet the men.

More thorough instruction is given in regard to the management and guarding of the led horses.

THE SQUADRON—(Close Order).

NOTE—The column of fours is the column of maneuver. To advance in line any distance the troops are habitually broken into a line of troops in column of fours, called "the line of fours." The heads of these columns can select the most practicable ground in the advance, and line can be rapidly formed, when necessary, to the front. Line may be formed to a flank. When obliquing by the heads of columns, line, or a "line of fours" can be formed in the oblique direction.

The "column of platoons" is retained, as the "line of platoon columns" may be of service in the charge" under certain conditions, this formation preserving any advantage possessed by two or more ranks.

The line of platoon columns is used for ceremonies when the troops are formed in closed order. The Captains take post 8 yards in front of the right of the first platoon. The interval between troops has been reduced from 12 to 8 yards, and between squadrons from 24 to 16 yards.

The column of troops will not be used in maneuvering, but is recognized as a formation into which the troops will be thrown occasionally. The Captains take part on the side of the guide abreast of the chiefs of platoons and 8 yards from the column. This column can be formed from line, marched, can change direction. Line may also be formed from it to the right or left. "Close column" is formed by closing the column of troops and full distance may be taken therefrom.

The general use of the "close column" in maneuvers is dispensed with.

The "mass" consists of the "line of fours" closed to intervals of 11 yards. From the "mass" the line of fours may be formed quickly to the front, and line formed at any time; or, in emergencies, line may be formed to the front directly from the mass, or line may be formed to the flank. It is simple and more flexible than the close column.

The fours wheeled to the right or left in the "mass" forms a close column.

For instruction in "leading"—At the command, "Follow in trace," the guidons take position in the ranks in the center of the troops and follow the movements of the Captains. The Captains regulate on the Captain of the base troop. If the Major takes position, the Captain of the base troop follows in his trace.

"The column of fours to break from the right to march to the left" is omitted.

Being in line, an oblique march may be made in the usual manner, or by platoons, the commands in the latter case being "1. Platoons. 2. Right (or left) half turn. 3. March."

On right into line from column of fours is executed as follows:

Being at the halt: "On right (or left) into line. 2. March." At the first command the captain of the first troop commands, "Fours right;" the captains of the other troops command, "Forward." At the command, "March," the first troop executes "fours right;" the other troops move forward; each Captain halts when eight yards beyond the left of the preceding troop, and as the rear of his troop passes, commands, "1. Fours right. 2. March," and halts his troop abreast of the base troop. If marching, the captains following the first omit the command, "Forward." The principles of par. 8 apply.

This principle of forming on right (or left) into line by troops instead of by individual fours extends also to such movements as "On right into line" from mass or line of fours, and also from column of platoons; in the latter case the first troop executes "Platoons right turn;" the other troops march beyond the first, each Captain commanding: "1. Platoons right turn. 2. March," when his rear platoon is six yards beyond the left flank of the preceding troop.

In forming on right into line, the base is not halted, but the principles of paragraph 8 apply.

Movements into "line faced to the rear" are thrown out.

Being in line of platoon columns, to change front the commands are now: "1. Right (or left) turn. 2. March." Line of platoon columns and line of fours are now regarded as line formations.

In forming "echelon," echelon may be formed on any troop or on the two center troops.

THE SQUADRON—(Extended Order).

The squadron in extended order, whether acting alone or with the regiment, is usually formed in two echelons, viz.: The attacking (or firing) line, including the troop reserves, if any, and the squadron reserve.

To form line of platoons (or squads): "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. On (such) troop. 3. March." The base troop deploys on its center. The troops to the right move to the right in column of fours, wheel by fours to the left, and form line of platoons on the left platoon, the troops to the left act in a similar manner, form line to the right and deploy on the right platoon.

If the Major commands: "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. On (such) troop. 3. Guide right (or left). 4. March," the base troop deploys on its right platoon.

At the last command of the Major, for forming line of troops or deploying as skirmishers, the reserve is halted or is moved a little to the rear so as not to interfere with the deployment.

To form line of platoons (or squads) on a flank troop: "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. Guide right (or left). 3. March." To form line of platoons (or squads) from column of fours: "1. Line of platoons (or squads). 2. Guide right (or left). 3. March."

Line of groups may be formed from line of fours, or mass.

Being in column of fours, "line of groups" may be formed to the right or left by wheeling by fours to the right or left and deploying from line.

To deploy as "skirmishers": Skirmishers are deployed on the same principles from line and column, also from line of fours or mass.

To assemble the squadron the Adjutant's call is sounded, or the command is given: "1. On (such) troop. 2. Assemble. 3. March." At the signal or command "Assemble, or rally," the troops are assembled or rallied by troops.

THE SQUADRON—(To Fight on Foot).

Being in column of fours: "1. Troops. 2. To fight on foot. 3. Action right (or left)."

After dismounting, each Captain assembles his troop in column of fours on what was his leading platoon before dismounting. The squadron may be dismounted to fight on foot from line of fours, mass, or in column of troops. In line of platoon columns, the troops are broken into column of fours to the front and then dismounted. The squadron being dismounted and the troops assembled, the Major may execute necessary movements without assembling the squadron.

The squadron being dismounted to assemble it: "Adjutant's call is sounded, or the command given: "1. On (such) troop. 2. Assemble. 3. March," the base troop forms line at such position as the Major may direct, and the other troops forming on it, with intervals of two yards. "To remount." At the recall each Captain assembles his troop, marches it to the led horses and remounts it, or at "Prepare to mount, Mount," and "To horse," the troops are mounted as prescribed in the troop.

THE REGIMENT.

The movement into 2 lines, as prescribed, is omitted. To form the regiment in 2 or more lines: The Colonel sends such orders to each squadron commander as will insure his placing his squadron in position in the formation desired.

Movements in mass in "close column" are stricken out, and the "mass" prescribed in the squadron is substituted.

In the formation "on right (or left) in to line from column of fours" the movement is executed by troops as explained in the squadron.

The formation into column of squadrons is omitted. "Column of masses:" Being in column of fours to form column of masses to the front: "1. Column of masses. 2. First squadron. 3. Right (or left) front into mass. 4. March."

"To form front into line:"

"1. Right (or left) front into line. 2. March." Each squadron forms column of fours on the first troop and moves to the right. The first squadron, at the proper time, forms line to the left and so on; or "1. Right and left front into line. 2. March." The first squadron forms column of fours on the first troop, and moves to the right, the other squadrons move to the left in column of fours on fourth troop.

Being in column of masses to form on right (or left) into line: "1. On right (or left) into line. 2. March." The first squadron executes on right into line "by troops." The other squadrons move forward, forming on the line beyond the next preceding squadron.

"To form line of fours to the front:" "1. Right front into line of fours. 2. March; or 1. Right and left front into line of fours. 2. March."

"To form front into line of masses:" "1. Right (or left) front into line of masses. 2. March."

"Line of masses:" Being in column of fours, "Line of masses may be formed." "Front" into "line" of masses, "On the right into line" of masses. Line of masses "to the right." Each Major marches his squadron opposite the point of rest, and there forms mass, as prescribed in the squadron.

Line may be formed to the front, by column of fours being moved to a flank and then forming line to the right or left, or one squadron may break into column of fours to the right and two to the left, forming line in a similar manner, or the masses may be wheeled by fours to the right, forming close column, full distances taken, and line formed to the right or left.

"To form line to a flank:" "1. On right (or left) into line. 2. March." Each squadron forms on right into line, which, as above stated, is now a formation on right into line by troops. The same rule obtains in forming "on right (or left) into line from column of masses."

"To form line of fours to the front:" "1. Line of fours. 2. On (such) troop (such) squadron. 3. March." The designated squadron forms line of fours. The other squadrons are conducted opposite their places and form line of fours on the troop nearest the base squadron.

"Column of fours" may be formed from column of masses, or line of masses.

In forming line to the front, gaining ground from line of masses or column of masses, the "line of fours" is first formed and line is then formed at any time, by the command: "1. Troops. 2. Right (or left) front into line. 3. March."

The interval between squadrons in "line of platoon columns" is 16 yards instead of 24.

EMPLOYMENT OF CAVALRY, ETC.

Additional instructions are given for the employment of cavalry "against cavalry, infantry and artillery," and more explanations in regard to "raids, screening, patrols, advance guards, rear guards, outposts and marches."

A drill for advanced guards is introduced. The last named subjects, belonging properly to Minor Tactics, were retained, to enable volunteers to obtain sufficient information upon those points, to avoid great errors. All would be supplied with copies of the Drill Regulations, and but few would have or could obtain works on Minor Tactics.

Horses should be watered before feeding or not until two hours after feeding.

The carry arms having been omitted the guidon is now brought to the carry at the command "right shoulder arms."

The National Standard is carried by a Sergeant, who is No. 2 of the guard.

When the Regimental Standard is carried, it is carried by a Sergeant, who is No. 3 of the guard (pars. 219, 220, A. R.); he conforms to the movements of the Sergeant who carries the National Standard. "This rule is general."

CEREMONIES.

A new plate exhibits the manner of posting flags or guidons for "reviews." Instructions are given for a "garrison review," where the garrison is composed of different arms. Troops now pass in review in column of platoons only—not in column of troops.

In squadron and regimental reviews and mounted guard mounting the band does not begin to play until it has completed the second change of direction in the march in review. This enables the band (not playing) to "turn" in the same manner as the platoons, thus avoiding the leading platoon gaining distance on the band while the latter was "wheeling," as it was obliged to do if playing.

Provision is now made where the person reviewing a command is not mounted for commanding officers and their staffs on turning out of the column after passing the reviewing officer to dismount before taking place on the right.

At guard mounting, dismounted, the guard having marched in review and having passed the officer of the day 20 yards, the Adjutant halts; the Sergeant Major halts abreast of the Adjutant, and one yard to his left; they then return saber and retire.

At troop inspection, at the command, "1. Prepare for inspection. 2. March," the chiefs of platoon take post 8 yards in front of the center of their platoons, instead of 6 yards, as heretofore.

At squadron inspection, the Guard of the Standard is now marched by the "Standard Bearer" (not adjutant) in taking post in front of first troop; similarly at regimental inspection when taking post in front of Major of first squadron. At squadron inspection, as the inspector approaches each troop in succession, its Captain commands: "1. Attention. 2. Inspection. 3. Arms"—the preparatory command "troop" before "attention" has been omitted.

At the funeral of a commissioned officer, the coffin is borne by 8 non-commissioned officers; if a non-commissioned officer or private, by 8 privates. Six has heretofore been the number. When cavalry are to fire the salute over the grave, it is dismounted, as prescribed to fight on foot, except that the command "to fire on foot" will be substituted for the command "to fight on foot."

TRUMPET CALLS, DRILL SIGNALS, ETC.

"Warning Calls:" The call to quarters precedes taps. Signal for the men to repair to their quarters.

"First Call" is the first signal for formation on foot only; it does not precede, and is not used in connection with other warning calls, except "full dress" and "overcoats."

In camp, where the men are near their horses and known to be present, the "assembly" may be sounded immediately after "boots and saddles," in which case the men immediately proceed to the horses and saddle.

"Formation Calls:" "To the standard" is the signal for the squadrons to form regiment; it is also sounded when the standard salutes.

"Alarm Calls:" An additional use is made of the signal "to horse, as above stated, in extended order where it is used to remount the troops. "Service Calls:" A new call for "church call" is adopted, the old call being generally disliked.

"Form ranks" and "posts" is added. Same call for both. A signal for "platoons, troops, or squadrons" is introduced.

In sounding the signals for simultaneous movements, the signal "platoons, troops, or squadrons" precedes the preliminary signal for the movement, e. g.: "1. Troops. 2. Right front into line. 3. March." The signal "troops" would be sounded, and then followed by the signal "right front into line, march." A signal for "line of platoons, line of squads and line of fours" are given.

Upton's "by the right flank" is made "fours right," and Upton's "fours right" becomes "guide right;" the old signal for the guide being dropped as not easily caught by the ear.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.—Retired officers are subject to local taxation the same as citizens at the places where they take up their permanent residence.

F.—The law requires soldiers who are candidates for commissions to be citizens of the United States.

K. E.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., is alive. His address is Box 303, Los Angeles, Cal.

TOM asks if the 3d District of Virginia is represented at West Point. Answer.—Yes, and there will not be a vacancy until 1900.

J. D. S. asks if a company of the National Guard of New York State can be disbanded by a two-thirds vote of the company. If not, how can it be? Answer.—No. A company can only be disbanded through orders of the Governor.

J. J. asks if there is a place where men are enlisted to go to Cuba. Please state, and answer as soon as possible. Answer.—Apply at Cuban Junta, 81 New street, New York city.

R. H. asks: 1. What are the salaries of officers of the Marine Corps. Answer.—Colonel Commandant, \$4,500; Colonel, \$4,500; Lieut. Colonel, \$4,000; Major, \$3,500; Captain and A. Q. M., \$2,520; 1st Lieutenant, \$1,500; 2d Lieutenant, \$1,400.

2. How are commissions obtained? And what are the age limit? Is the physical examination similar to that in Army and Navy? Answer.—Officers are appointed from graduates of Navy Academy. The requirements are, therefore, identical with those for the Navy.

3. Is there a course of study required prior to the first commission? And for subsequent promotions? And if so, what? Answer.—The six years' course at the Naval Academy is required for the first commission. Subsequent promotions are made after passing examinations identical with those for the Army Infantry.

4. Please indicate the duties of the corps and of the officers. Answer.—As guards of Government property at Navy Yards. As guards aboard ship. To constitute landing parties of attack, etc.

5. Are the officers of the corps on an equal footing with Naval officers? Answer.—Yes.

6. Are the officers of the corps provided for as to retirement, pensions, etc., as Army and Navy officers. Answer.—As Army officers.

7. How many officers are there? And what is the numerical strength of the corps? Answer.—75 officers, 2,600 enlisted men.

J. A. L. asks where to apply for a position as oiler on the new Revenue Cutter now building at Cramps' shipyards, and what the pay is. Answer.—Apply to Revenue Cutter Director, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. The pay is \$35 per month.

J. M.—The effective fighting ships of the English Navy comprise 21 battleships built and 13 building of the first class; 12 built of the second class, and 11 of the third class; 13 coast defense ships, 16 armored cruisers, 11 cruisers built and 10 building of the first class, and 51 built and 24 building of the second and third class; 19 gunboats and 34 torpedo boats. The French Navy—10 battleships built and 8 building of the first class; 11 built of the second class, and 2 of the third class; 16 coast defense ships, 9 armored cruisers; 2 cruisers of the first class, 10 of the second and third classes; 12 gunboats, and 12 torpedo boats.

F. O.—Candidates to the Naval Academy must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and physically sound. They are appointed by members and delegates of the House of Representatives when there are vacancies in their respective districts, usually after a competitive examination. Candidates who are appointed are examined when they report at Annapolis in May or September, in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, U. S. history and algebra. The President of the United States can also make 10 appointments at large. Send a letter to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, with a stamped envelope, for a circular giving full information.

LODGE.—There will be a vacancy in the 3d district of Pennsylvania to Annapolis and West Point in 1898.

J. T. B.—1st Lieut. A. R. Piper, 15th Inf., belongs to Skeleton Company K, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

A subscriber asks (1) If appointed by President in June, 1897, cadet U. S. M. A., when would I be required to stand entrance examination? (2) Does President appoint cadets to U. S. M. A. every two years? (3) When does President make appointment cadets U. S. N. A.? Answer.—(1) September, 1897. (2) President appoints when there are vacancies in list of candidates at large. (3) When there are vacancies, usually in June.

R. H. A.—Appointments of assistant surgeons in the U. S. Army are made by the President, after the applicant has passed a successful examination before a medical examining board, and has been recommended by the Surgeon General. Permission to appear before the board is obtained by letter to the Secretary of War, which must be in the handwriting of the applicant, giving the date and place of his birth and the place and State of which he is a permanent resident, and enclosing certificates based on personal acquaintance from at least two reputable persons as to his citizenship, character and habits. The candidate must be a citizen of the U. S. between 22 and 29 years of age, of sound health and good character and a graduate of some regular medical college, in evidence of which his diploma will be submitted to the board. The scope of the examination includes the morals, habits, physical and mental qualifications of the candidate, and his general aptitude for service.

D. G. asks: (1) What are the requirements to gain admittance to either the "Soldiers' Home," at Hampton, Va.; "Soldiers' Home," at Washington; "Soldiers' Home," at Dayton, Ohio, and "U. S. N. Asylum," at Philadelphia. Answer.—(1)—Enlisted men who have served twenty years in the Regular Army. Every soldier, regular or volunteer, who is disabled not by reason of his own misconduct, and invalid soldiers of the War of 1812, regular or volunteer, and of subsequent wars,

are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home at Washington. The Volunteers' Homes are for disabled volunteer soldiers, and the Navy Asylum at Philadelphia for disabled veterans of the Navy who have served twenty years.

(2) Is an enlisted man on the retired list of the U. S. M. C. entitled to either of the "Homes," provided that he has served in the volunteer service during the war, three years in the regular army (1865-68), and finished his thirty years' service in the U. S. M. C.? Answer.—(2) Yes.

(3) Supposing admittance to either "Home" granted, will it effect pension or retired pay? Answer (3) No.

X. Y. Z.—To be a Paymaster Clerk you must be over 18 years of age, have a fair English education and a knowledge of accounts. Clerks are appointed by the Paymaster, and a bond is not necessary.

F. W. M.—You can buy the arm you name of Messrs. Hartley & Graham, No. 313-315 Broadway, New York City.

J. H. W.—Great Barrington, Mass., is in the 1st District of Massachusetts. The last appointee from that district to West Point was R. E. Ingram, Lee, Mass., who will graduate in 1898.

C. N. asks the names of the Captains of cavalry who have fully passed mental and physical examinations to the grade of Major. Answer.—Capts. James M. Bell, Henry Jackson, Edward S. Godfrey, Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cavalry; Albert E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry; John B. Johnson, 3d Cavalry; Albert G. Forsa, 1st Cavalry, and Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cavalry.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1896.

The Thanksgiving holiday has caused an unusual amount of gaiety at the post. The cadet hop on Thanksgiving eve, while not as large as on many previous years, was well attended. Mrs. Larned received the guests, among whom were the following: Miss Armstrong, a guest of Mrs. Braden; Miss Tremaine, a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilder; the Misses Gray, guests of Mrs. Tillman; Miss Mason, a guest of Mrs. Mason; Miss Michie, Miss Torney, the Misses Davis, the Misses Crane, Miss Cooley, Miss Ward, Miss Spurgin, Miss Randolph, daughter of Major Wallace F. Randolph; the Misses Kimberly, Taylor and Miller, of Brooklyn; McMahon, Angell and Ess, of Vassar College; Miss Ray, of Franklin, Mass.; the Misses Smiley, Blakely and Wiley, of Franklin, Pa.; Payne, of Wilkesbarre; Van Dyne and Crane, of Newark; Lynch, Honot, Craig, Proctor, Smith, Northrup, McDermott, Vincent, Bassett, Bonne and Chisholm, of "The Castle," Tarrytown; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Kuch.

The services at the Cadet Chapel, at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, were well attended. An exciting game of football between the 48 class teams of A and D vs. C and B Companies, which resulted in a tied score of 4 to 4, intervened before the Mess Hall dinner, which was universally excellent. At 1:15 a large crowd of spectators gathered to witness a football game between the post team of Army service men and the eleven from the crew of the Indiana, Capt. Evans. The utmost enthusiasm attended the game, which resulted in a victory for the Army, with a score of 18 to 4. The teams lined up as follows:

Army.	Positions.	Navy.
Mullins	Left End	Bauer
McCreary	Left Tackle	Kane
Driscoll	Left Guard	Wilson
Mary, J. L.	Centre	Hettinger
Stanley	Right Guard	Lowry
Goetz	Right Tackle	Clune
Winchester	Right End	Rooke
Burrows	Quarterback	Gale
Murray, J. W. (capt.)	Right Halfback	Demarest
Campbell, Secosky	Left Halfback	Demar (captain)
Smith	Fullback	Lamb
Umpire—Mr. H. S. Graces, of Yale.	Referee—Briscoe.	
Linesmen—Cadets T. A. Roberts and Williams.		
Timekeeper—Lieut. Rice.	Touchdowns—West Point, 4; Navy, 1.	
Goals from touchdown—Smith, 1. Score—West Point, 18; Indiana, 4.		

Mrs. Gordon entertained a number of guests at an afternoon tea on Saturday, in honor of Miss Randolph. Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph and Miss Randolph are guests at the hotel.

Captaine de St. Cyr, of Reims (France); Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf.; Rev. Murray Bartlett, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Kuch, of New York, have been among other visitors recently registered at the hotel.

A treat was furnished the musical people of the post in the concert given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening in aid of the Soldiers' Chapel Building Fund. In addition to the local talent evidenced in the Kinder Symphony, musical selections, vocal and instrumental, were furnished by New York artists. One hundred and fifty dollars was raised as the result of the entertainment. There were piano solos by Mrs. Hunter, Miss Henrietta Cady and Miss Harriet Cady, a violin solo by Mr. Essigke, vocal solos by Miss Pelton and Miss Katherine Isabel Pelter, a piano duet by Miss Hunter and Miss Bellinger.

The Rev. Murray Bartlett, of Grace Church, New York, assisted the chaplain at the services on Sunday morning. Miss Pelton sang during the offertory.

An able and interesting paper was read by Col. George B. Davis before the monthly meeting of the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Subject: "Antietam."

LYCEUM ESSAYS.

The lyceum season at Fort Adams, R. I., includes essays by Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art., "A Mountain Campaign in Virginia, 1864"; Capt. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., "The Art of War"; Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., "Suggestions on the Instruction of Gunners"; Capt. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., "Shot Guns and Their Use in the Military Service"; Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., "The New Mortar Battery at Fort Adams"; Lieut. L. Niles, 2d Art., "The proper emplacements for guns of position in the defense of Narragansett Bay"; Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., "Thoughts Suggested by the Artillery Problem Given at annual inspection, 1896"; Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art., "Benedict Arnold"; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., "Theoretic and Practical Range Tables"; Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., "Comparison Between the Naval War Game as Played at the Naval War College, and the Army War Game"; Lieut. C. De Willcox, 2d Art., "Artillery Drill"; Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art., "The Defenses of Narragansett Bay"; Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 4th Art., "Seacoast Defenses"; Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., "The Revolt in Brazil, and Its Artillery Lesson"; Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., "Modern Small Arms"; Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 2d Art., "Air Ships"; Lieut. J. Hagood, 2d Art., "West Point."

The lyceum season at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., includes essays by Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, "Organization of the U. S. Army with the enlisted strength limited to 25,000"; Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th Art., "Discipline"; Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art., "Some Thoughts on Light and Heavy Artillery"; Capt. A. W. Vogdes, 5th

Art., "The Study of Military Geography, and Its Relation to a Theater of War"; Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., "Artillery Practice"; 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., "The Defense of San Francisco Harbor"; Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., "The Military Bicycle"; Lieut. C. H. Arnold, 5th Art., "Range Finders"; Lieut. George T. Patterson, 5th Art., "The Influence of Smokeless Powder upon War."

Rear Adml. Bunce has issued orders directing a court of inquiry to convene on board the Indiana to investigate charges made by Lieut. Frank Anderson, watch officer of the Columbia, against Lieut. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, her executive officer. Lieut. Anderson a few weeks ago made complaints that he had been sworn at and otherwise ill-treated. Lieut. Comdr. Allibone made a direct denial of the charges, but was reprimanded by Assistant Secretary McAduo, then Acting Secretary of the Navy.

It has been determined that the troops of the 1st Artillery, now stationed at various posts on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, are to be concentrated at Pensacola, Fla., with the modern heavy guns which will soon be in position on Santa Rosa Island. The selection of a site for another battery leaves no doubt that Pensacola is to be heavily fortified as rapidly as possible, and, as the troops need practice in the handling of the modern guns, this harbor is considered to be the best that could be selected for the purpose.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Ross, of the Naval Academy, was in Washington this week.

Comdr. E. L. Houston, U. S. N., of the Machias, is in Washington, on leave.

The President has appointed Daniel M. Morgan an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., on leave, is visiting at 174 Lake avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Rear Adml. O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Albe-marle.

Capt. O. E. Wood, 5th Art., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., has been at 1106 Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., this week, on leave.

Capt. W. L. Fisk, U. S. A., of the Corps of Engineers, who is in Washington by orders of the Light House Board, is stopping at 2024 Hillier place while in the city.

Capt. D. R. Burnham, U. S. A., retired, left Washington, D. C., on Dec. 5 for Riverside, Cal., where he goes with his youngest son, R. B. Burnham, for the benefit of the latter's health.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ridgway Tracy have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Maude to Lieut. John Parsons Wade, 2d U. S. Cav., at St. Andrew's Church, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 16.

Maj. O. W. Pollock, 24th Inf., gave a reception recently at Fort Clark, Tex., to celebrate his promotion and to announce formally the engagement of his daughter, Miss Josephine, to Mr. Ignacio Borda, of the City of Mexico.

Among the vice-presidents elected by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its annual meeting in New York this week, we note the name of Engr. in Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N.; E. S. Cramp and P. A. Engr. J. C. Kiefer, U. S. N.

There is no truth in the report that the President has asked Gen. W. P. Craigill, Chief of Engineers, to apply for retirement early in January, to enable him to appoint Col. John M. Wilson, Chief of the Corps, before he retires. Gen. Craigill retires for age July 1, 1897.

Comdr. F. W. Dickens, U. S. N., who will shortly succeed Comdr. John McGowan, in the Bureau of Navigation at the Navy Department, now in command of the Naval Training Station, is in Washington for a few days. While in the city he is a guest of the Army and Navy Club.

Two handsome silver vases, made to the order of the New York Yacht Club, for presentation to ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps and Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., have recently been on exhibition at the store of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Phelps and Capt. Mahan were members of the committee which investigated the charges made by the Earl of Dunraven after his yacht, Valkyrie III., was beaten by the Defender. They were not members of the New York Yacht Club, but they accepted the invitation to aid in the investigation of the charges, giving their services, of course, free of charge. Both were made honorary members of the Yacht Club after the committee's report was made public.

The proceedings of Augustin de Yturbe against the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C., for unceremonious expulsion in May last, has created much gossip in society circles in that city. The governors of the club charge that the Prince made to members of the club scandalous charges against a lady, the daughter of a member of the club, who, according to the Prince, had written anonymous letters reflecting upon the character of others. The Prince claims to have been expelled without having been given a proper hearing or opportunity to defend himself. Among the witnesses called were Rear Adml. J. G. Walker, U. S. N., and Brig. Gen. G. D. Ruggles, Adj. Gen. of the Army. Judge Bradley said it was out of the province of the court to say whether or not the governors acted wisely in applying the extreme penalty for the offense charged. The only questions at issue were whether, when Yturbe was before the governors, he was fairly and fully apprised of the charge against him, and whether he there and then admitted the charge. The jury by its verdict in favor of the club answered the questions affirmatively. Yturbe says he will appeal the case.

The resignation of Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N., retired, has been accepted, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year. Lieut. Meigs is the first Navy officer who has been compelled to resign his commission under the provisions of the Chandler amendment to the last Naval Appropriation Act, which prohibits a naval officer from accepting employment with a private concern under contract to furnish supplies to the Government. As Lieut. Meigs has been for several years employed with the Bethlehem Iron Works as an ordnance expert, it became necessary for him to choose whether he should remain on the naval list or continue in civil employment. For urgent pecuniary reasons he chose the latter. Lieut. Meigs is a son of the late Q. M. Gen. M. C. Meigs, and while in active service became a leading ordnance expert. In 1891 he came up for examination for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander, when it was found that he was slightly color blind. This caused his compulsory retirement under the law, notwithstanding the fact that his services were invaluable to the Government. The Bethlehem Iron Works Company almost immediately availed themselves of his services, and he has since been a valued adjunct to their force of experts.

Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th U. S. Cav., is spending the winter at San Diego, Cal.

Col. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the winter at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 5th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 28, from leave.

Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 19th Inf., on six months' leave since Sept. 24 last, is at Columbia, Mo.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton Dec. 1, from a Thanksgiving leave.

Capt. F. Michler, 5th Cav., has for address while on leave Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, from a short Thanksgiving leave.

Capt. J. De B. W. Gardiner, U. S. A., of Bryantown, Md., reached his fifty-fourth birthday on Dec. 1.

Col. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., 1901 I street, Washington, D. C., reached his 68th birthday on Dec. 4.

Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf., was expected to arrive in Durham, N. H., this week for college duty there.

Capt. Leonard Hay, U. S. A., pleasantly located at Warsaw, Ill., reached his sixty-first birthday on Dec. 3.

Lieut. D. H. Cortelyou, U. S. A., a resident of Richmond, N. Y., reached his fifty-fifth birthday on Nov. 30.

Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 6th Inf., after a brief tour of recruiting duty at Cincinnati, has rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. O. M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., is now comfortably quartered at Petersburg, Va., for the winter.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, spent Thanksgiving with relatives near Washington, D. C.

Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th Cav., will have been four years on duty at the U. S. Legation, Brussels, Belgium, on Dec. 15.

Capt. H. M. Benson, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at San José, Cal., reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Dec. 1.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting friends at 1903 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. A. H. Brown, 4th Inf., on leave at Paris, Ill., since Aug. 13 last, is expected soon to join his regiment at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., on four months' leave since Sept. 4 last, has for latest address care U. S. Legation, Tokyo, Japan.

Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., after a prolonged leave, has joined Capt. Lomia's battery for duty, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 29 from a short leave and resumed command of the post.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., of Fort Myer, spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has since rejoined his post.

Capt. Colon Augur, 2d U. S. Cav., expects to leave Fort Riley next week to spend the holidays with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art., of Fort Barrancas, Fla., paid a pleasant visit this week to brother officers at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th Cav., expects to leave Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in a few days to spend until February next visiting in Wisconsin.

Gen. B. Du Barry, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 1904-G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., reached his sixty-eighth birthday on Dec. 4.

Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Reichmann are quartered for the winter at 1112 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. P. J. A. Cleary, Surg. U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to his duties at San Antonio as Chief Surgeon of the Dept. of Texas.

Col. Charles Page, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at 1216 Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore, Md., reached his sixty-seventh birthday on Dec. 4.

Lieut. Fredk. Wooley, 10th Inf., on twelve months' leave since Jan. 1 last, has for present address 131 East Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th U. S. Cav., expects to leave Fort Assiniboine next week to spend a three week's leave with relatives in Alabama.

Lieut. George D. D. Shon, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived at Washington Barracks Nov. 24, but will spend a few months on leave before entering upon duty there.

Gen. Horace Porter will, it is stated, be the Grand Marshal of the parade at the inauguration, March 4 next, in Washington, D. C., of President-elect McKinley.

Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., will leave Key West Barracks next week for Washington, D. C., to attend the marriage of his sister to Lieut. J. P. Wade, 2d U. S. Cav.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., closed the regimental recruiting office at Syracuse, N. Y., this week and after a fortnight's leave will join his regiment at Madison Barracks.

Lieut. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., will leave San Antonio in a few days for Washington, D. C., where his marriage to Miss Tracy, sister of Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., is soon to take place.

Mrs. Harry Kidder White, wife of Lieut. H. K. White, marine officer of the San Francisco, arrived from Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamer last week, and is making a short visit at Annapolis.

A facetious Madison Barracks correspondent referring to the fact that the old guardhouse has been turned into a general store, as an adjunct of the Post Exchange, says: "How much better if this building was used for the canteen proper, as it is directly in front and just across the street from the new guardhouse; a pneumatic tube could connect the two buildings, which would be very convenient on pay days."

The New York "Sun" referring to the recent presence in New York on Evacuation Day of Light Battery D, 5th U. S. Art., says: "When the artillery reached the retail quarter near Grace Church the shoppers flocked to the front and came out, and some of the more patriotic women clapped their hands. The average motorman of a surface car on Broadway comes very near being monarch of everything in front of him. Occasionally a stubborn teamster disputes his right, but the motorman wins in the end. On the day the battery moved along the street a motorman of a car just behind one of the guns slowed up, and once he brought his car to a dead stand and leaned upon his wheel and looked on. 'Why don't you ring your gong?' asked a passenger. The motorman shook his head. 'I'm not ringing any gong on the regulars,' he replied. 'We draw the line when we get behind Uncle Sam. I wouldn't ring the gong on them soldiers if I had to stand here all day. I would rather lose my job. Say, I think a regular in our Army is bigger than the Supreme Court.'"

Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf., U. S. A., is in Washington.

Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt, Washington.

Lieut. L. G. Berry, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, from a short leave.

Gen. Ulysses Heuroux has recently been re-elected President of San Domingo. This is his fourth term.

Elias Fernandez Albana is Minister of War and Navy in the new Cabinet formed by President Errazuriz, of Chile.

Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, 4th Inf., U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., this week, en route to his station.

Miss Helen Kuss, of Jefferson Barracks, is visiting Miss Howard, daughter of Gen. O. O. Howard, in Burlington, Vt.

Maj. L. S. Tesson, Surg., U. S. A., of Fort Ethan Allen, is preparing to leave there for the South, to spend until the end of March, 1897, on leave.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., commandant of St. Francis Barracks, publishes in a recent General Order a thorough code of instruction for the command in case of fire.

Capt. J. McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., U. S. A., arrived from Vancouver Barracks at Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, and has taken charge of the Q. M. Depot at 159 High street in that city.

Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N., was a guest at the dinner given at Delmonico's, New York, Nov. 30, St. Andrew's day, by the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York.

Miss Laura Morgan, daughter of the late Van Rensselaer Morgan, formerly of the U. S. Navy, is to be married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, to Mr. Frederick Haig, private secretary to Justice Brewer.

Miss Addie Trowbridge, daughter of the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., has been chosen to christen the gunboat named for that city, to be launched at Bath, Me., with her sister-ship, the Newport, on Dec. 5.

Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Lieut. Reginald F. Nicholson, U. S. N., was presented to society Nov. 29, Gleaves, U. S. N., at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. A bevy of debutantes assisted in receiving.

Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., who has been abroad for some time past, arrived in New York Nov. 28, on the steamship St. Paul. His leave expires about Dec. 7, when he is expected to join at Fort Crook, Neb.

Gen. J. W. Forsyth, U. S. A., has recently returned to San Francisco, from leave and resumed command of the Department of California, relieving Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., who has assumed command at the Presidio.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., is spending the winter on his place at Glenham, N. Y., and for the information of those who keep on reporting that he is about to be retired, we state it has no foundation in fact. His leave does not expire until next March.

Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 6th Inf., is a recent arrival in Cincinnati for temporary duty as recruiting officer at 309 West Fourth street, in that city, in succession to Lieut. M. D. Parker, who has gone to Albany, N. Y., to take charge of the recruiting station there.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is to give a ball on Friday of this week, Dec. 4, at the Auditorium, Chicago, to which 300 invitations have been issued. Fort Sheridan and prominent society people of Chicago and vicinity will be largely represented.

Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav., was married Dec. 2 at Leavenworth to Miss Fannie Graham. Lieut. J. C. Gregg, 18th Inf., was best man. After a short wedding tour the married couple will join at Phoenix, Ariz., about Christmas, Lieut. Smith having been detailed there for National Guard duty. He was born in Arizona.

A recent dispatch from St. Louis states that no trace has been found of C. H. Schlott, the missing Jefferson Barracks Quartermaster's clerk, who disappeared, and his wife believes he will not be found alive, as he threatened to do away with himself. Before he left he wrote a letter to his wife and another to Capt. Summerhayes, in which he said he was about to kill himself. "Mrs. Schlott," he wrote to the Captain, "will have \$2,000 life insurance; also some money from Muth, with twenty-two days' salary now due me. It is well for the sake of my children that I assign no reason for my action." His accounts are said to be all right.

In its society gossip, the New York "Herald" of Nov. 29 has the following: "Although yet some little way off, the marriage of Miss Katherine Corbin, the handsome second daughter of popular Col. Corbin, of Governors Island, to Mr. W. Usher Parsons, of New York, promises a late spring wedding which will be of particular interest because celebrated at a government military post. The bride-to-be is one of a group of extremely interesting girls, who have introduced considerable life and jollity during the summer into the pleasure schedule of Governors Island. Maj. Gen. Ruger's daughter, Miss Ruger, is another decided favorite at the post, and one of its golf enthusiasts, of which there are many, despite the fact that the golf links are considerably more curtailed than are the majority of those situated near New York. Yet another charming visitor at the island for a considerable time each year is Miss Laura Kilpatrick, younger daughter of the late Gen. Kilpatrick, whose sister is Mrs. William Rafferty, wife of Lieut. Rafferty, of the 1st Art., who is stationed at Governors Island."

The retirement, Dec. 8, of Lieut. Col. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav., and Dec. 11 of Col. James Biddle, 9th Cav., will cause the following promotions in the Cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. D. Perry, 10th, to Colonel, 9th Cav.; Maj. J. M. Hamilton, 1st, to Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Cav.; and J. A. Baldwin, 7th, to Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Cav.; Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th, to Major, 1st Cav., and E. C. Mathey, 7th, to Major, same regiment; 1st Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th, and M. D. Parker, 9th Cav., to Captain; 2d Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th, and W. S. Wood, 10th Cav., to 1st Lieutenants, and Addl. 2d Lieut. E. R. Heiberg and S. M. Kochersperger, to 2d Lieutenants. Lieut. Col. Randlett is a native of New Hampshire, and his first commission was that of Captain, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, which he accepted Aug. 23, 1861. He served with efficiency during the war and was honorably mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, July 20, 1865. He was appointed Captain of the 39th U. S. Inf., June 6, 1867; assigned to the 8th Cav., in 1870; promoted to Major, 9th Cav., July 5, 1886, and Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 14, 1896. Col. Biddle is a native of New York and went to the front in May, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant, 10th New York Inf., and was appointed Captain of the 15th U. S. Inf., in August of that year. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Indiana Cav., and at the close of the war received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for his long, gallant and meritorious services. He also received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army for gallantry at Richmond, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. In 1871 he was transferred to the 1st Cav.; was promoted Major, 6th Cav., in 1873; Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Cav., in 1887, and Colonel, 9th Cav., in 1891. Such is a brief resumé of the military career of two meritorious officers.

Capt. Frank R. Rice, U. S. A., retired, is at the Ebbitt, Washington.

Lieut. J. P. O'Neill, 25th Inf., of Fort Custer, is visiting at Vancouver, Wash.

Lieut. E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf., on leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., is visiting in Chicago.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., U. S. A., is passing a part of his leave at Chevy Chase, Md.

Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., retired, has been at the Elsmere, Washington, the past week.

Capt. George F. Foote, U. S. A., retired, is at 816 15th street, N. W., Washington, on private business.

Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th U. S. Inf., on college duty at Columbia, Mo., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., on leave from Fort Myer, Va., since Oct. 25, is expected to rejoin before Christmas.

Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., of Madison Barracks, will spend December and January on leave visiting relatives in Auburn, N. Y.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., at the expiration of his leave will take command of Troop H, of his regiment, at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., who has been paying a round of farewells in the East, is expected at Vancouver Barracks about Dec. 10.

Maj. E. T. Coney, Surg. U. S. A., bade farewell to friends at Staten Island and New York this week and left for his new station, Fort Sill.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the New York to the Denver Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Theodore Roosevelt, the well known Police Commissioner of New York City, is mentioned as likely to be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the McKinley administration.

The family of Brig. Gen. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A., retired, will spend the winter in California, the General himself remaining at Detroit, Mich., with quarters at the Hotel St. Claire.

Old soldiers are apt to dilate upon the "good old days" in comparison with those of the present, but never had the Army such good bed and board as it has now, to say nothing of so many other comforts.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., commandant of Key West Barracks, has recently inaugurated for the artillery batteries serving there a series of interesting exercises illustrative of the defense of Key West against naval attacks.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., was one of the distinguished guests at a dinner given on the evening of Dec. 3 by Mr. William C. Whitney, at 2 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, in honor of Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., has now got comfortably settled with his family at Governors Island and finds his location and familiar duties extremely agreeable. He occupies the quarters recently vacated by Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art.

Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson" is expected to appear in March. There will be two octavos printed in the same style as the books on "The Influence of Sea Power in History," and there will be a number of portraits, besides plans of battles.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" recently published an extended sketch, with an excellent likeness of Col. Cochran, commanding 6th Inf. The Colonel is an aspirant for the next vacancy among the Brigadiers, and is said to stand quite close to the President-elect.—K. C. Times.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. L. M. Fuller, Maj. A. H. Jackson, Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Capt. M. B. Hughes, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Maj. J. D. Hall, Grand Hotel; Col. E. B. Beaumont, Hoffman House; Lieut. H. E. Benham, Albert Stout, Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Park Avenue.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., Grand Hotel; Asst. Engr. A. M. Procter, Everett House; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, Ensign C. F. Price, Gilsey House; Naval Cadet K. M. Bennett, Ensign H. E. Smith, Hotel Bartholdi; Paymr. J. Corwine, P. A. Engr. A. B. Willits, Hoffman House; Capt. H. C. Taylor, Albarbarie; Lieut. H. Minett, Sturtevant House.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was first elected to the Presidency of Mexico in 1876, and under whose successive administrations the country has attained remarkable prosperity, was inaugurated Dec. 1 for the fifth time. The oath of office was administered with much ceremony and the event was made the occasion of general rejoicing.

Omaha items from the "Excelsior" are: Lieut. A. B. Jackson, 9th Cav., Quartermaster at Fort Robinson, was in the city lately. Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., formerly at Fort Omaha, passed through the city recently in returning to Fort Keogh from a Kansas hunting trip. Miss Ballance, of Peoria, who has been visiting her uncle, Capt. John Ballance, of Fort Crook, will be the guest of Mrs. Howard Baldrige for a month.

The services on Thanksgiving Day fared sumptuously, as they always do, and no organization that we know of better than the band of the 11th U. S. Inf. at Whipple Barracks, whose bill of fare for dinner on that day has just reached us. It was as follows: Oyster soup; roast beef, roast turkey, cranberry sauce; boiled sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, peas, green corn, mince pie, custard pie; currant jelly cake, cream cake, fruit cake; pineapples, peaches; nuts, fruits, raisins, American cheese; coffee, tea, chocolate and cigars.

A reception is to be given to Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, on the occasion of the unveiling of Mulvany's heroic painting entitled "Sheridan's Ride," at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 4, 1896, from 8 to 10 P. M. Ceremony at 8:30 P. M. The Committee on Arrangements are Capt. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A.; Gen. Charles L. Leiper, U. S. V.; Col. John A. Wiedersheim, U. S. V.; Capt. W. W. Frazier, U. S. V.; Capt. Frank Furness, U. S. V. Officers of the Army, Navy and the National Guard are requested to attend in uniform.

The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a reception on the afternoon of Nov. 24, in the handsome new hall of the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, D. C. The invited guests were the National Officers and Board of Management of the society, the officers of the other chapters in Washington and Alexandria, the officers of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a limited number of friends of the members of the chapter. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, palms and cut flowers, and made home-like by rugs and groups of chairs and sofas. In front of the stage, with its bank of palms, stood a long table decorated in pink, from which ices were served. Tea, coffee and lemonade were served from smaller tables at the sides of the hall. The officers of the chapter received the guests at the door. The delightful music of the band of the home added much to the enjoyment of the visitors.

FORT WARREN.

Nov. 30, 1896.

The Thanksgiving hop was largely attended. The guests present were: Capt. and Mrs. Osgood, Miss Osgood, Messrs. Henry and Ted Osgood, Miss Belle Hubbard and Mr. Edward Hubbard, of Philadelphia; Miss Jessie Wood, of Chicago; Miss Virginia Foltz, of New York; Miss Edith Goodenow, of Dorchester, and Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Fargo, N. D. Mrs. Frank Underhill, of New York, has returned home after a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Woodruff. Miss Goodenow was a guest at Capt. Schenck's for Thanksgiving. Miss Marion Haywood has gotten back from her trip to New York. Mrs. Catlin and children returned from Hill, N. H., last week.

Mrs. Schenck recently spent two weeks at Fort Preble, Me., with Lieut. and Mrs. Gifford. Dr. and Mrs. Clendenin returned from their honeymoon, on Thanksgiving, and were given a warm welcome. Mrs. Clendenin (née Miss Harriet Osgood) has many friends at Warren.

Mrs. Curtis and daughter have joined Lieut. Curtis at the mortar battery and are comfortably settled for the winter. Miss Foltz and Miss Wood were guests of Miss Weaver for the Thanksgiving festivities.

Miss Marie Schenck leaves shortly for New York, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. W. C. Davis, at Fort Wadsworth. Mrs. Clendenin, of Gallsborough, Ill., is the guest of her son, Dr. Clendenin.

Mrs. Emma Sheridan-Fry visited at Lieut. Smith's last week.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Nov. 24, 1896.

One of the most brilliant events of the season in Salt Lake City was the marriage of Lieut. John E. Woodward, 16th Inf., to Miss Frances Harney Judge, of Salt Lake, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. Judge, on Brigham street. The ceremony was performed at 7:30 P. M., Nov. 11, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Scanlan. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present. A reception was given from 8 o'clock to 11 P. M., and the handsome residence was thronged with guests from Salt Lake City and Park City, besides a number of the officers and ladies of the 24th Infantry. The rooms of the mansion were handsomely decorated with flowers, plants and flags. The library was decorated entirely in the national colors, flags being effectively used and the flowers being of the same colors.

At 7:30 P. M., when Bishop Scanlan, the groom and the best man, Lieut. C. W. Castle, of the 16th Infantry, appeared in the drawing room, both in full-dress uniform, Miss Mayme Noble played Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and the bridal party, descended the stairs and passed through the rear party to the drawing room, thence to the canopy, where stood the groom.

First walked the bridesmaids, Miss Katherine Judge, Miss Agnes Judge, Miss Stella Tiernan and Miss Edith Noble, walking so that their red and green gowns alternated. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Mary Ives, then the bride on the arm of her brother, Mr. J. Frank Judge. Mr. Henry McCormick and Mr. Bert Varian were the groomsmen.

The bride and groom left the next morning for their home at Fort Sherman, Idaho, where Lieut. Woodward is stationed.

The officers and men of the 24th Infantry are now comfortably ensconced in their new quarters at the post and are beginning to make preparations for pastimes in the long winter evenings. At a meeting of the officers a hop committee was formed, consisting of Capt. Dodge and Lieuts. Cartwright and Jenks. This committee are to make all arrangements for the semi-monthly hops to be given in the post hall.

The Officers' Club has also been reorganized and the club house is being furnished and prepared for occupancy.

The Regimental Band will also help to brighten the evenings by giving a concert in the hall every Wednesday evening.

The Quartermaster General has decided to try lucerne for feeding the stock at the post this year.

A delightful informal hop was given by the officers in the post hall the other evening, and several of Salt Lake's 400 were up to enjoy the dancing.

Capt. Crane and Lieut. Gurney left the post a few days ago on a hunting trip in the direction of old Fort Bridger. They were overtaken by a severe snowstorm, however, and were forced to return to the post with only a few sage hens and ducks as a result of their trip. Lieut. Ducaut and family arrived Nov. 14, from Dixon, Ill., where the Lieutenant has been on college duty. Lieut. Brett, Regimental Q. M., and two clerks have also arrived, they having remained at Fort Bayard after the departure of their regiment.

Dr. G. D. De Shon and family have left the post for Washington Barracks, where the doctor will report for duty. They have a great many warm friends in Zion who greatly regret their departure.

Asst. Surg. Kirkpatrick arrived in the post on the 20th and relieved Dr. De Shon.

Capt. Wyant is expected to arrive soon from college duty in the East.

Gov. Wells and staff will visit the post on the 3d of December and pay their respects to Col. Kent and the officers of the 24th Infantry.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Nov. 24, 1896.

Some of the discomforts of a residence in the Chinook country was experienced last week by the failure of the Eastern mails to arrive for ten days succeeding the floods in the Coeur d'Alenes and the Cascades. A heavy fall of snow was followed by a Chinook wind and the greatest flood in Idaho and Washington, at this season, since 1844, was the result. An enormous quantity of mail finally reached the post on the 23d inst.

Lieut. Woodward and bride (née Judge) arrived on Nov. 23 from Salt Lake, accompanied by Lieut. Charles W. Castle. The marriage of Lieut. Woodward and Miss Frances Judge was a great social event in Salt Lake, where Mrs. Woodward is a general favorite.

The sale of the full stock of general merchandise belonging to the 16th Infantry exchange at Fort Douglas was effected on Oct. 30, the 24th Infantry being the purchasers. The sum of \$7,004.31 was realized from the sale and each of the eight companies received \$810.20. The sum of \$2,000 was paid to the 4th Infantry for the general stock in the Fort Sherman exchange, the sale being considered a bargain by the 16th. Lieut. John Newton has been in charge of the 16th exchange for a year and a half, during which time the management has paid off an indebtedness of several hundred dollars and has declared frequently a dividend of \$850. The monthly dividend rarely falls below \$600, more often running above that figure.

A late post order directs that the sessions of the Post Lyceum will be held on Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Capt. W. V. Richards and Capt. T. C.

Woodbury, 16th Inf., are detailed as assistant instructors, the former for the subjects of "Minor and Fighting Tactics and International Law," and the latter for elements of "Field Engineering and Military Topography." The officers comprising the Lyceum will be formed into one class. Lieut. Castle has been detailed as secretary.

Lieut. Lassiter, 16th Inf., who is now in Salt Lake, has made a favorable report to the Secretary of War on the condition of the Utah National Guard. Lieut. Palmer is in charge of athletics and will establish a gymnasium as soon as a suitable building can be procured. Capt. W. V. Richards has been appointed Range Officer at this post. Pvt. McCord, late of the 4th Inf., the great half-back, will join the regiment early in December. The troops of the post have had but one dress parade since arriving here, the continuous light rains and snow preventing the ceremony.

Co. A, 16th Inf., and Troop F, 4th Cav., have organized a social club, with 1st Sergt. Weir, of Co. A, as president. Sergt. Jansen, of Co. A, has been appointed Provost. Non-commissioned officers and privates at Boise Barracks get four and nine nights "in" and extra and daily duty men do guard duty. Pvt. Collins, Co. A, has been promoted Corporal. Pvt. Cooper, of Co. F, lost a mule team and wagon in the Spokane River Wednesday evening. He drove too far into the stream and the wagon and mules floated down to Post Falls, where one mule was recovered, the other and the wagon gliding on toward Spokane. Pvt. Robinson, late clerk of Co. D, has been assigned to duty in the Adjutant's Office. During the recent high water the lake rose ten feet without any inconvenience to the residents of the post. It was fourteen inches short of the high-water mark. The reading clubs of Cos. D and G each have 57 members. The Red Men's lodge at this post is growing rapidly. The Co. C hunters have returned from Hayden Lake, bringing several deer. Drills are now ordered twice a day in the forenoon, a half hour being devoted to setting up exercises.

The large hall of the post exchange has been improved for the reception of a big stock of general merchandise. Pvt. Able, of Co. F, has been appointed a Lance Corporal. Privts. Shrum and Burke, of Co. C, were promoted Corporal and Lance Corporal on the 17th inst. The minstrel entertainment by the comedy company has been postponed until Dec. 2. Capt. and Miss Constance Morrison went to Spokane, Wash., on Monday to meet Mrs. Morrison on her return from Pittsburg. Mr. S. K. Hooper, of Salt Lake, is visiting his sister, Mrs. G. G. Palmer. The officers' weekly hop is held in the post hall on Friday evening. The Fort Sherman Whist Club, composed of Mrs. Theaker, Mrs. Whitall, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Brechemin, hold meetings three times a week. The club met at Mrs. Brechemin's on Saturday evening. Mrs. S. R. Whitall entertained Mr. John B. Goode, of Richmond, Va., at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Erwin entertained Capt. and Mrs. Whitall and family at dinner on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. Brechemin entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wright on Friday. Mrs. Newton, of California, mother of Lieut. Newton, is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Newton. The snow is seven inches deep and continues to fall daily. Mrs. E. C. Carey is expected to arrive at the post the last of the month from Chicago. Hunting parties are numerous and some of them very successful in killing big game in the mountains twelve miles from the post up the Columbia.

The greatest ball of the season was given by the Social Club in the post hall on Friday evening of last week. Excellent music was furnished by the local orchestra, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Ashenhurst and Hankins. Among the invited guests were Lieuts. Preston and Wansboro and Mr. Harry Clark. Privts. Bierwaller and Douglas were the floor managers.

Pvt. Angel, of Co. B, has organized a minstrel troupe which promises some good entertainments through the winter season. Pvt. William Cantwell, of Company B, has been detailed as post baker, vice Franz.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

With the exception of the medical officers, Fort Sheridan is newly garrisoned. The 15th Inf., having served a long tour here, is now supposed to be happy in New Mexico and Arizona. The 4th Inf., under Col. Hall, with his headquarters and band, two troops of the 1st Cav.; C. Capt. Hein's, and G. Capt. Wainwright's, and one battery of the 2d Art., under Capt. Grimes, now compose the garrison. Capt. McCarthy, Q. M. Dept., very lately arrived, is trying very hard to help them all to get settled, but it is about as easy to put a square block into a round hole as find enough quarters for the number of officers that there are here. The quarters are beautiful, but there are not enough to go round, and quite a number of married people are living in two rooms, some with families, uncomplainingly, waiting for another year to give them the chance for a whole house.

On Friday, the 27th, was given the first hop of the season. There will be a very informal hop every Saturday afternoon for the children. Soldiers are merry and busy at drills every day. Frequent unexpected fire alarm calls for drill, also hurried calls of "To arms!" and "To horse," the men rushing to see how quickly they can appear fully equipped and ready to repulse the foe that might suddenly appear to destroy us. "H."

"HISTORY FALSIFIED."

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Under the above caption, the "Army and Navy Journal" of the 21st inst., prints a criticism on Von der Goltz's "Conduct of War," which contains some just and cogent objections to the statements of that author in regard to the War of Secession, but which is likely to convey a very erroneous impression in regard to the book as a whole. It would be a very easy matter to make out a case against the sun for dimness if we were to criticise its spots and make no mention of its brilliancy. Nevertheless, the fact would remain that the sun does shine.

As to the statement: "Books that so falsify American history ought not to be used in institutions designed for the training of American soldiers without the accompaniment of footnotes to show the facts," I would say that Von der Goltz's "Conduct of War" was adopted as a text-book at the Infantry and Cavalry School upon my recommendation, and that this recommendation was given because, in spite of the defects mentioned, the book is altogether the clearest, soundest, most concise, and most recent work on the subject in existence. In his errors in regard to the War of Secession, Von der Goltz is in the same company with most European critics, notably Hamley. Neither his errors nor those of Hamley go unrectified in the course of study here, and it would be unjust to the intelligence of both the instructors and the student officers, to imagine that the statements contained in any text-book are accepted without question unless controverted in footnotes.

The errors noted in your editorial were all recognized by Lieut. Dickman, and when that officer did me the honor to submit his manuscript to my criticism, I agreed with him that no other comment would be needed than the one which he made in his preface, for we both believed that any officer having sufficient intelligence to appreciate the book would be able to form his own opin-

ions in regard to the inaccuracies in question, and we both knew that the errors referred to would be fully discussed and corrected in the section room. Moreover, we did not deem it liberal or wise to deprive the school of a valuable text-book simply because the author had made a few easily-corrected errors in historical reference that would not be pleasing to our national vanity.

It is not my wish to dispute in the slightest degree your correction of the mistakes of Von der Goltz in regard to our late war; but I think that by emphasizing the defects and making no mention of the merits of the book, your editorial is calculated to produce an undue prejudice against a peculiarly able work which can be studied with profit by any officer, whatever may be his rank and experience.

ARTHUR L. WAGNER.

Major and A. A. G.

U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Nov. 27, 1896.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Nov. 27, 1896.

Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty entertained Col. and Mrs. Clarence Bailey and Capt. and Mrs. J. Augur, at a delightful dinner this week. Lieut. Edward Avis expects to leave this week for the Hot Springs, Ark., hoping to derive some benefit from the far famed waters. It is feared that it will be some little time before he recovers.

Rumor is busy with the names of several officers of the regiment who would admirably fill the position vacated by Lieut. Avis, but as yet it is only surmise. Lieut. Avis has served as Quartermaster almost three years and would have had another year had it not been for the unfortunate cause that necessitates his resigning his position in order to save his health. During his tour of duty as Quartermaster, than which there is no more trying position, by his never failing courtesy and consideration for all he has made many friends who deeply regret his loss. Mr. Happer, secretary to Col. Anson Mills, and Miss Zue Ball, one of El Paso's society belles, will be married next week at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of El Paso. They will spend the winter in Washington. Capt. J. Colon Augur, 5th Cav., has been ordered to report at Leavenworth for examination for promotion for Major. Judge and Mrs. Magoffin gave a large dinner last week in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 1st Cav. Mrs. R. Pell, sister of Mrs. Charles Hinton, is expected at the post this week to spend the winter. Miss Cresson, daughter of Lieut. Charles Cresson, retired, who has been visiting Mrs. Magoffin in El Paso, returned to San Antonio this week. Lieut. Cresson, who retired several years ago, and is now quite a prominent business man of San Antonio, where he is in the commission business. Mrs. Rafferty, Mrs. Duval and Miss Baldwin, assisted Mrs. E. S. Neff, of El Paso, at a very delightful reception given to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. E. Neff, last week. Their home was most beautifully and artistically decorated with vines and chrysanthemums. The refreshments were served by a number of young ladies all attired in dainty gowns of different colors, lending a double attraction to the scene. This week Senor Ybarrola completed his preliminary work on the International dam and his report was approved by Capt. Derby, of the United States Commission. The report was turned over to Col. Anson Mills, who will at once prepare his report to the Secretary of State. It is understood that Col. Mills' report will be strongly in favor of the dam that there will be no excuse for avoiding an appropriation for it. General Manager J. J. Frey and General Superintendent Player, of the Santa Fé, held a conference with Col. Mills a day or two ago to discuss the probable cost of moving the line of the railroad from the river to the foot-hills or mesa, so that Col. Mills will be able to state in his report the cost of the dam in full. It is understood that the first appropriation for the dam will be \$1,500,000. Some of the officials and guards in Juarez, our sister city across the Rio Grande, are in the depths of woe owing to the fact that three prisoners, two Americans and one Mexican, escaped from their jail one night last week. In Juarez when a prisoner is so fortunate as to escape their vigilance all the guards and almost every one connected with the jail are arrested and take the place of the escaped prisoner.

The reception given this week to Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah, and Mrs. Ward was very successful and enjoyable. Over a hundred guests were present, despite the rather disagreeable night. The post hall was artistically decorated with flags, while the corners were filled with divans and soft cushions. All of the ladies of the 18th Inf. were of the receiving party. At midnight a collation was served which was greatly enjoyed by all, after which dancing was resumed. Those present besides the people of the post were Dr. and Mrs. Justice, of Juarez; Consul and Mrs. Buford, Miss Buford, of Juarez; Judge and Mrs. Loomis, Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Mrs. Tom Newman, Mayor and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Moran, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Jr.; Mrs. T. H. Logan, Neff, Johnson, Davis, Radford, Messrs. Carpen-Newman, Beall, Loomis, Logan, Crosby, Jones, Evelyn Logan, Neff, Johnson, Davis, Radford, Messrs. Carpenter, Tucker, Marr, Magoffin, Cooley, Loomis, Newman, Moore, Webb, Logan, Dieter, Van Cleve, Tansy, and many others.

ACCIDENT TO A CANET QUICK-FIRING GUN.

We have received the following facts concerning the accident reported to have happened to a Canet quick-firing gun at Havre, on Oct. 26 last. The accident, which occurred last Monday at Havre, with a 65 c. m. quick-firing gun, was due to the charge being fired before the breech was closed. Neither was the gun burst nor the breech piece blown out, as was erroneously reported. The cartridge case offered some resistance in loading, and in striking it to overcome this, the fulminate was exploded and the charge fired. The breech not being closed, the gas rushed out, projecting the base of the metal cartridge case, and carrying away any fittings in its path, by which the men standing in the rear were struck. What is to be concluded from this melancholy accident? It goes without saying that the merits of a breech mechanism are not tested by an explosion which takes place when the breech is open. The cartridge is the next element to consider. If it was a new one it certainly ought not to have called for such force as appeared to have been necessary to push it home. Quick-firing cases, however, after repeated use, must suffer and occasionally call for rough treatment. The main lesson, however, is the evil of detonating composition being present in a quick-firing cartridge. This is not the first illustration of the danger thus incurred. It is due to Elswick to observe that the electric firing which has been for many years advocated by that firm dispenses with the presence of detonating compounds, and avoids the liability to this class of accident.—London Engineer.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOX, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A. A., G. O. Nov. 30, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1896.

Promotions and Assignments.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1896, vice Foster, 5th Cav., promoted—to the 5th Cav.

2d Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1896, vice Brown, 1st Cav., promoted—to the 1st Cav.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., Oct. 14, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Schofield, promoted.

Addl. 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav., Nov. 6, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Harrison, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf., to be Captain, Nov. 19, 1896, vice Munson, 6th Inf., retired from active service—to the 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1896, vice Torrey, 6th Inf., promoted—to the 6th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, 16th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 7th Inf., Nov. 19, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Graves, promoted.

Transfers.

1st Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from the 7th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Nov. 23, 1896, vice Graves, transferred to the 7th Inf.

1st Lieut. William S. Graves, from the 6th to the 7th Inf., Nov. 23, 1896, vice Peterson, transferred to the 6th Inf.

Casualties.

Capt. Gordon Winslow (retired), died Oct. 22, 1896, at Florence, Italy.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart (retired), died Nov. 28, 1896, at Morganton, N. C.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., having returned to duty as Inspector General of the North Atlantic District, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is, at his own request, relieved from the further operation of par. 5, S. O. 294, Dec. 17, 1895, H. Q. A., detailing him as Acting Inspector General, and assigning him to the district named. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

The following changes in the stations of Hospital Stewards are made: Acting Hosp. Stwd. William C. Livingston, from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Logan, Colo.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Ludwig Schoenfeldt, from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, upon arrival of Stwd. Livingston. (S. O. 97, D. C., Nov. 21.)

Pvt. William Nicholson, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Logan, Colo., is, upon his own application, transferred to the 4th Art. (H. Q. A., Nov. 25.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will send Acting Hosp. Stwd. Luther Thompson, Hosp. Corps, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty at that post, to relieve Acting Hosp. Stwd. Henry F. Stoddard, Hosp. Corps; the latter will then return to Fort Harrison, Mont. (S. O. 161, D. C., Nov. 24.)

Capt. Merritte W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the Squadron, 4th Cav., now at Madera, Cal., and he will return to his station—Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 145, D. C., Nov. 21.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 111, D. P., Nov. 21.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted Capt. Merritte W. Ireland, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 147, D. C., Nov. 24.)

Payments of troops in the Dept. of Texas on the muster of Nov. 30, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 145, D. T. Nov. 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. C. B. Thompson, A. Q. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 26.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make one visit during the month of December, 1896, from Cleveland, O., to the works of the Niles Tool Company, Hamilton, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 28.)

Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Jackson, Ellwood County, Ala., to ascertain the number of graves of officers and enlisted men in the cemetery formerly connected with the military post at that point, and the cost of the removal of such remains as may be found there to the nearest or most convenient national cemetery. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 28.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav., will report to the Governor of Arizona, at Phoenix, Ariz., for duty with the National Guard of that territory. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

Corp. John Gallagher, C. 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. Nares, appointed Corporal.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav. (S. O. 278, D. E., Nov. 28.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Pvt. Geo. Frech, Band 5th Art., has been appointed Principal Musician.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 25.)

The following transfers in the 5th Cav. are made: Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, from Troop H to Troop L; Capt. Francis Michler, from Troop L to Troop H. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 30.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

The leave granted Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., is hereby extended one day. (Fort Myer, Nov. 28.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., upon being relieved as recruiting officer at Cincinnati, O., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city, relieving Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr., who will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Paymaster General. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., appointed under S. O. 102, D. P., and 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate in his stead. (S. O. 111, D. P., Nov. 21.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave of absence from Dec. 9 to Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art. (S. O. 279, D. E., Nov. 30.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., is appointed Range Officer. (Key West Barracks, Nov. 25.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is assigned to duty, and announced as Artillery Inspector, and Ordnance Officer, Department of the East. (G. O. 15, D. E., Nov. 28.)

Leave for five days with permission to apply for an extension of five days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 28.)

The leave for five days granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., is extended five days. (S. O. 279, D. E., Nov. 30.)

1st Sergt. Frederick Dittus, K. 2d Art., will proceed to New London and arrest certain men of that battery absent without leave. (Fort Schuyler, Nov. 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Nov. 28.)

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as mess officer. (Fort Warren, Nov. 28.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. Thos. C. Jones, H. 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Macon for duty during absence on furlough of Ord. Sergt. Philip Powers. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 27.)

1st Lieut. L. G. Berry, 4th Art., is granted seven days' leave, 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, two days, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., 2 days. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 29.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf. (S. O. 145, D. P., Nov. 21.)

The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. Samson L. Faison, from Co. G to K; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., from Co. K to G. (S. O. W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 30.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 25.)

2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., is assigned temporarily to Co. F. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 27.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1896, is granted Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Colo.), with permission to apply for an extension of three months. (S. O. 97, D. C., Nov. 21.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 12, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 111, D. P., Nov. 21.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf. (S. O. 278, D. E., Nov. 28.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty with Co. H. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 29.)

The special regimental recruiting station at Syracuse will be discontinued Nov. 30, and 2d Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel will send the recruiting party to Madison Barracks. (9th Inf., Nov. 28.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave of absence for fifteen days from Dec. 16, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 30.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., will proceed from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, and report for temporary duty at the latter post. (S. O. 280, D. E., Dec. 1.)

Sergt. M. J. McQuinn, G. 13th Inf., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Ethan Allen. (Fort Porter, Nov. 28.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

2d Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., is detailed Instructor in Gymnastic Drill. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 29.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and twenty days, is granted Maj. William M. Van Horne, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 111, D. P., Nov. 21.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for four days is granted to Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., Recruiting Officer. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The following transfers in the 24th Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, from Co. I to D; 1st Lieut. William Black, from Co. D to H; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, from Co. H to I. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 30.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BUNT.

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf., is extended eight days. (S. O. 159, D. D., Nov. 23.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 25. Detail: Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav.; Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.; Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Munson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William T. Wilder, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rothenbach, 10th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 157, D. D., Nov. 20.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Nov. 30. Detail: Maj. O. W. Pollock, 24th Inf.; Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John A. Dapray, Adj., 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, Q. M., 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Casper H. Conray, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Laubach, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 146, D. T., Nov. 25.)

At Fort Hamilton, Dec. 2. Detail: Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 2d Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 2d Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. L. vey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 278, D. E., Nov. 28.)

At Fort Monroe, Va. Detail: Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art.; Capt. George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 279, D. E., Nov. 30.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 7. Detail: Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 280, D. E., Dec. 1.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. W. Everett, Lieuts. C. Deems, A. M. Hunter and S. A. Kephart, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 28.)

At Fort McHenry, Dec. 7. Detail: Capt. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., William Everett, 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, James L. Wilson, Alfred M. Hunter, 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 282, D. E., Dec. 3.)

DECISIONS IN G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Adams for absence without leave the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Ruger, says: "The prisoner absented himself without leave on the 20th of October, 1896, from his battery and post (Fort Adams). He surrendered at Fort Hamilton, Oct. 26, and was received at Fort Adams, Nov. 12. He was properly charged with the period of absence from his post. The court, however, found him guilty of an absence covering the period from the date of his departure to that on which he returned to the service. This was error, as the 32d Article of War is specific in its provisions, and applies to unauthorized absences from the place of a soldier's duties. This error, however, does not affect the validity of the finding."

ARMY BOARDS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav.; Capt. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., Recorder.

The following will report in person to Col. J. T. Haskell: Capt. William A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf.; Capt. William C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav.; Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav.; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf. (W. D. A. G. O., Nov. 28.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. James Ellis, Troop A, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kan.; Sergt. Michael Burns, Co. F, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T.; Artificer Henry Meyers, Co. C, 21st Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., Dec. 1.)

Maj. E. T. Comegys, Surg., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 30.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 30.)

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., assumed command of the regiment and post of Fort Adams. (2d Art., Fort Adams, Nov. 30.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. H. K. Bailey, 5th Inf. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 2.)

Pvt. James McInerney, E. 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Beginning to-morrow, Dec. 2, 1896, instruction in the duties of litter bearers and the method of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded will be given daily, at Fort Monroe, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to the enlisted men by their company officers.

At Washington Barracks, Dec. 7. Detail: Maj. Jas. M. Lancaster, 4th Art.; Capt. Frederick Fuger, 4th Art.; Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 2.)

Ord. Sergt. Frederick Semple (Fort Sumter) will report to the C. O. of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., on Dec. 18, for discharge and re-enlistment. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 2.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James Fornance, 13th Inf. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 2.)

Principal Musician Robert J. Mills, 2d Art., now at Fort Adams, R. I., is, upon his own application, transferred as a private to the Band 5th Art. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

Para. 3, S. O. 279, Nov. 27, 1896, H. Q. A., regarding 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., and Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr. U. S. A., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

The following appointment was on Nov. 28, made in Co. C, 11th Inf.: Lance Corp. William F. Decker, to be Corporal, vice Sutton, discharged.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., at his own request, relieved from duty with National Guard of Iowa, Dec. 31, and granted two months' leave. Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, 9th Cav., to report Dec. 31 to Governor of Iowa for duty with National Guard.

The following board will meet at call of President at Fort Monroe, Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Maj. Calvin Dewitt and W. H. Corbousier, Surgs.; Maj. J. L. Tiernon and Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., to examine the following officers for promotion: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art.; Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art.

The following transfers in 15th Infantry are made: Capt. D. D. Mitchell, from Company I to Company B; A. R. Paxton, from Company B to Company I. Three months' leave is granted 2d Lieut. M. C. Smith, 2d Cav. (Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. E. Landon, 2d Art., is appointed Engineer Officer (Fort Schuyler, Nov. 27.)

Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Bks., Nov. 29.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Nov. 30, 1896, as follows: By Col. J. P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen. at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N. M., and the clerks and messengers at Department Headquarters, and troops detached from posts. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Colo., Douglas, Utah, and Apache, Ariz., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos, Huachuca and San Bernardino, Ariz., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 98, D. C., Nov. 23.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 1. Detail: Lieut. Col.

TRIAL OF THE OREGON.

Emerson H. Liscum, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf.; Capt. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf.; Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Tarmann, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 93, D. C., Nov. 25.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 2.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. O. E. Wood, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 30.)

Sergt. G. W. Harvey, H. 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 30.)

Richard E. Carney, formerly of Troop A, 4th Cav., now residing at 1 Lenox Court, Boston, Mass., is anxious to find one or more comrades who knew him while at Camp Martin Scott, Tex., during the summer or fall of 1896. He has been sick for upwards of ten years, his troubles coming from a severe blow on the head, received while in the line of duty at Fort Martin Scott. The wife of this unfortunate soldier has applied for a pension for him, and must have the evidence of some comrades.

Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 2d Art., is detailed in charge of drill and instruction of recruits. (Fort Adams, Dec. 20.)

1st Lieut. A. Todd, Q. M., 1st Art., is detailed Commissary of post. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 30.)

Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art., is detailed Instructor in the Officers' Lyceum. Capt. G. Mitchell, 2d Art., is detailed as Instructor in Geography. (Fort Adams, Dec. 2.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Q. M., 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., is still further extended fifteen days, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, from Troop M to Troop C; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, from Troop G to Troop M. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The following transfers in the 1st Cavalry are made: 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, from Troop K to H; 1st Lieut. Clough Overton, from Troop H to K. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The leave granted Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, 22d Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

2d Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf., is detailed at Willets Point, New York, for instruction in torpedo service during the term which commenced Dec. 1, 1896. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Leave for two months is granted Maj. John Simpson, Q. M. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st Cav. (S. O. 205, D. M., Nov. 30.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., to be availed of at such time as will not interfere with his duties as recorder of the examining board in session at the post. (S. O. 204, D. M., Nov. 28.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Adjt., 19th Inf. (S. O. 204, D. M., Nov. 28.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, 20th Inf. (S. O. 205, D. M., Nov. 30.)

SERVICE BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Appropriation bills and revenue measures will occupy the greater part of the session of Congress commencing on Monday, but certain pending bills affecting the reorganization and personnel of the Army and Navy will be pressed for favorable attention. Among these is the Lamont bill for the reorganization of the Army on the three battalion formation plan. It is proposed that two companies be added to each of the 25 regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. The Lamont bill was favorably reported in the Senate at the last session, and by a majority of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The War Department Utility Bill is in the same position and is likely to become a law at this session. The very important bill providing for a modest increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army passed the Senate during last Congress and was favorably reported by the House Committee.

The involved problem of legislation for the personnel of the Navy was taken up by the House Committee last summer, through a sub-committee, and a general understanding was reached through this sub-committee regarding the general outlines of a bill to be reported to the full committee. This measure proposed to unite special measures for the various staff corps and the Marine Corps with the line provisions of the Meyer Bill. There existed some difference of opinion on this bill among members of the Naval Committee, and it is likely that there may be some radical changes in the bill before it is reported to the full committee. The committee expects to get together early during the opening session in support of a bill that can succeed in passing both houses. The Senate Committee has not as yet considered the subject of Navy personnel and will probably do nothing in the matter until the House has acted.

The subject of retirements in the Navy after thirty years' service, as in the Army, is likely to receive attention, as well as certain suggestions looking to the increase in the jurisdiction of courts martial. Among other pending bills on the Senate calendar is H. R. 319, to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the Army, which passed the House; also the following, which have passed neither House:

S. 1404, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist additional men in the Navy; S. 2570, relating to the readjustment of the accounts of graduates of the Military Academy; S. 2009, to simplify the system of making sales in the Subsistence Department; S. 2879, to promote the efficiency of the militia; S. 2202, to reorganize the line of the Army; H. R. 1703, establishing a military post at Des Moines, Ia.; H. R. 7468, to improve Jefferson Barracks, H. R. 3965, making an appropriation for duplicating machinery at Springfield Armory; H. J. R. 90, to revive the grade of Lieutenant General; H. R. 3012, to fix the pay of veterinary surgeons; H. R. 9102, to relieve certain enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps from charges of desertion; H. R. 417, to authorize an investigation of a charge of violation of the civil service law at New York Navy Yard, and H. R. 3832, to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the State Normal and public schools.

The Navy Department has received a most satisfactory report of the trial trip of the Oregon, off the California coast from Nov. 21 to 25. A military inspection of the battleship was made Nov. 16 to 18, and Nov. 21 the vessel was put to sea. On that day a two-hour's speed trial was made under natural draft. The sea was smooth, with a moderate breeze from S.S.E., the ship pitching and rolling easily. The engines ran smoothly and gave no trouble. The firemen were inexperienced or the results would have been better. The speed attained was 13.9 knots; the average revolutions of the starboard engine 108; of the port, 106.4; average boiler pressure 140 lbs; mean indicated horse-power of the main engine 7119.87; of the auxiliary, 150; total 7269.87. The average coal consumption per hour was 14,130 lbs; per horse-power, 1.97 lbs.

Nov. 24 two service charges were fired from the 6-inch guns and the secondary battery, and on the 25th from the 8-inch and 13-inch guns. The motion of the vessel was easy at all times and she is pronounced an excellent gun platform. The gun carriages and fittings and appurtenances worked properly, and the ship is considered sufficiently strong to sustain the shock caused by firing. No weakness or defect appeared in the hull fittings or equipments or in the armor and its adjustments, and the working of the machinery, engines, boilers and appliances was admirable in all respects. Mr. Robert Forsyth, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, accompanied the ship as a representative of the constructors. No orders have been issued for the future movements of the Oregon, and she will remain at San Francisco for the present.

FORT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Fort Spokane, Wash., Nov. 22, 1896. Companies B and E, 16th Infantry, have been at this their new station for a few more days than one month now. Coming from such a post as Douglas, with its advantages of city life so convenient and inexpensive, it is not to be denied that all appreciate the great change to a station remote from a city and from the railroad. Still there are compensations, such as the hunting and the less restraint in garrison life, which have great weight when the desirability of service here and at Douglas are compared. As a rule, therefore, all are not so greatly dissatisfied as might be the case.

On assuming command of the post, Maj. McLaughlin chose as his Adjutant, Lieut. E. C. Carey, and as Quartermaster and Commissary, Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr. Capt. W. C. McFarland is the summary court officer, and in addition to his duties as Adjutant, Lieut. Carey performs those of Ordnance Officer, Signal Officer and Recruiting Officer.

Sergt. Albert F. Allen, of Company E, is on special duty as post Sergeant Major.

The hunters are taking advantage of the season, with fair success. Last week Capt. McFarland and Lieut. Carey, with Privates Simmons, Reardon and White, of Company "E," went out on a short expedition. They returned with nearly 100 ducks and brant. On Nov. 10 a party, consisting of Corp. Holt and Privates Combest, Elfen and Miller, of Company "B," and Corps. Sauer and Pearce, Privs. McLaughlin and Pahl, of Company "E," started out for a twenty-day trip up the western side of the Columbia. They were joined on the 18th by Lieut. Wansboro, and the avowed object of the expedition was the capture of deer. Besides these parties excursions of a few hours each in quest of grouse are of almost daily occurrence.

Capt. McFarland has gone to Salt Lake City, Utah, on twenty days' leave of absence.

Mrs. Carey, wife of Lieut. Carey, is expected to rejoin her husband here shortly, after an extended visit in Chicago and other points.

Lieut. W. H. Cowles, of Company "C," has been on duty with Company "E," since the change of station was ordered.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Frank Howard Barnhart, U. S. A., who died Nov. 27, at Morgantown, N. C., served as an enlisted man and officer of Pennsylvania Volunteers from April, 1861, to July 30, 1865, and in 1867 was appointed a 2d Lieutenant, 25th U. S. Inf., transferred to the 18th Infantry in 1869, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1877, and retired June 16, 1890, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. William H. McVickar, a well-known and enthusiastic yachtsman and prominent in social circles, died in New York Nov. 25. One of his sons married Miss Jessie Lansing, daughter of the late Capt. Arthur Breese Lansing, U. S. A., who resigned in 1851 and died in 1882.

Dr. Jacob T. Field, who died at Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 26, served with much efficiency from March, 1863, to October, 1865, as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

A dispatch from Fort Ringgold, Tex., conveys the sad news that on the night of Nov. 29 the quarters at that post occupied by Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, U. S. A., were destroyed by fire, and he and his young daughter were burned to death. The report states that after the fire had made some headway, he missed his daughter and entered the building to rescue her. He was overcome by smoke and perished with his child. Mrs. Blaine escaped without serious injury. The deceased officer served during a portion of the war as a private of Kentucky infantry, and in 1880 was appointed Post Chaplain.

Mrs. Margaret Shepard Aleshire, who died Nov. 16, at Gallipolis, O., was the mother of Capt. J. B. Aleshire, A. Q. M. U. S. A., of the late Maj. C. C. Aleshire, U. S. A., who resigned in 1870, and has since died, and of E. S. Aleshire, who served during the entire war as an officer of Ohio Volunteers. The Gallipolis "News" says: "Mr. and Mrs. Aleshire were prominent and patriotic people when the Civil War came on. They were both greatly devoted to the cause, and Mrs. Aleshire became an almost daily attendant upon the inmates of the large Army hospital here that stood where the Epileptic Hospital cottages do now. She was busy through the whole war, contributing to the needs of the sick and wounded, and both gave largely to the wives and children of those who were in the field. None did more, and the efforts of none were more appreciated. There were daily calls at their residence by soldiers recovering their health to thank them for their acts of kindness, and many were kept and entertained by them. Mr. Aleshire met an untimely death, the result of a fearful runaway accident April 22, 1888, and from that time on Mrs. Aleshire became a changed woman, and, as some of her friends express it, seemed to be only waiting the call of the Master, with all of the ambition and enthusiasm of other years gone, to return no more."

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

In his annual report Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke describes the movements of the troops and the condition of the posts under his command at Fort Snelling. He says: "This post is garrisoned by the 3d Inf., which had

but recently returned from an absence of over a month attending a camp of the National Guard of Minnesota at Lake City. I found the troops well disciplined and instructed, and the commanding officer was directed to correct such minor defects as were observed. I would call attention to my remark of last year in regard to the widely scattered condition of the post, particularly the storehouses. The water system is being enlarged, and it appears to me there will now be a sufficiency of water for all the needs of the garrison. I would suggest that the method of heating the company quarters be changed, substituting steam for the hot air system now in use as being less expensive and more satisfactory."

He recommends that the matter of riding halls at Fort Assiniboine and Fort Yellowstone receive immediate attention, and that at Fort Missoula, Harrison, Assiniboine, Yellowstone and Snelling suitable buildings be erected for gymnastic and athletic exercises, that the directions of the Major General commanding the Army may be carried out fully. I would to invite attention to the reports of the chief of the staff departments at these headquarters, which give in detail the matters pertaining to each. The officers stationed here as members of my staff have shown zeal and ability in their various departments to the benefit of the service and the satisfaction of their commander.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, in his annual report, says:

"The association of the troops with State forces for purposes of instruction has been productive of good results not only with reference to the immediate purpose, but in promoting desirable good feeling between the troops and State organizations. It seems needless to say that hereafter, as heretofore, such association should be favored. It is especially desirable that opportunity should be afforded State artillery organizations for practical instruction with the seacoast defensive armaments."

"I would suggest whether it is not advisable that recommendation be made for a definite provision of a suitable sum by appropriation for the purpose of transportation and other necessary expenses for assemblages of troops for field instruction. Nor should the purpose be confined to collection of the regular forces only. It should include the intent of joining with them the organized forces of the different States within their respective limits for combined instruction, so far as might be practicable, by co-operative action of the State authorities. The result of trial would doubtless be so evidently beneficial relative to both the troops and State forces that continuing appropriations would be deemed necessary as a matter of course. The chief desideratum now in respect to instruction, for the infantry and cavalry in particular, is periodical assemblages of sufficient forces of infantry, with proper proportions of cavalry, light artillery, engineer troops, and other organizations added for illustration of the operations and maneuvers of at least the division of infantry with the other arms in connection."

"Present provision for field practice of the light batteries is insufficient. The school at Fort Riley answers very well the purpose for the batteries assembled there, but all should have yearly practice on ground of sufficient extent and variety of surface to admit of free movements and firing without concern as to limit to stimulate light artillery action in battle. It seems almost superfluous to allude in this report to the necessity for an increase of the artillery force, so fully has the case been presented in reports heretofore submitted by the War Department."

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

November 30, 1896.

Friday, Oct. 30, Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong gave a delightful hop supper. It was a very large affair, and every one was most congenially seated at small tables, whose color decorations blended harmoniously. The Misses Hutchinson, of New York, have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald. Many entertainments were given in their honor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald gave a supper Friday evening.

Saturday a drag-hunt and picnic were enjoyed by the officers and ladies.

Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald also entertained their guests at a euchre party. First and second prizes: Ladies' Mrs. Foltz and Miss Grace Hutchinson; gentlemen, Lieuts. Treat and Arnold. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Treat, Lieut. and Mrs. Michie, Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis, Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Lieuts. Macomb, Burgess, Payne and Dallam.

Capt. and Mrs. McClelland entertained at a hop supper on Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald, the Misses Hutchinson, Major and Miss Polly Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. Heyl, Miss Emilie Pomp, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Lieut. and Mrs. Michie, Lieuts. Macomb, Burgess and Payne.

The Inspector, Maj. Moore, has been visiting the post, a guest of Col. Arnold's. Maj. Randolph gave a stag dinner in his honor.

Invitations are out to a card party at Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller's on Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hutchinson were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen. They arrived on Nov. 27, returning the following day to their home in New York, with their charming daughter, to the regret of all.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at supper Saturday night, Nov. 28, Col. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Overaker, Capt. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Michie, Miss Emilie Pomp, Lieuts. Macomb, Burgess and Payne.

A chafing dish party was very much enjoyed at Lieut. and Mrs. Michie's on Nov. 23.

On Tuesday, the 24th, from 4 to 6, the bachelors at the Artillery Post, Lieuts. Macomb, Burgess and Payne, gave a tea to the visiting ladies. The ease and grace with which they received their friends would have done many a fair hostess proud. Mrs. Sturgis presided at the tea table, Miss Polly Randolph at the chocolate. On the evening of the same day Lieut. and Mrs. Allen entertained at cards in their usual hospitable and enjoyable manner. It was one of the week's gayest gaieties.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Scott gave a six-handed euchre party.

The weather postponed the Thanksgiving steeplechases. Dinners were given that night by Maj. Randolph and Lieuts. Michie, Treat and Arnold.

Capt. and Mrs. Knox gave a delightful dinner for their daughter, Miss Cornelia, on Nov. 27. Those present were Miss Polly Randolph, Miss Emilie Pomp, Miss Barry, Miss Kingsbury, Lieuts. Burgess, Meyer, Payne, Dallam and Dr. Stone.

Dr. and Mrs. Heyl gave a delightful dinner on Friday night.

After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz gave a highly enjoyable supper. The guests were numerous.

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The report given by our Fort Bliss correspondent of
 the circumstances attending the burial of an enlisted
 man at that post recalls the story told by John S. Wise
 of an experience he had when he was a member of the
 late lamented Confederacy. A private soldier was to be
 buried at Williamsburg, Va., and the local band was
 very deficient in the department of funeral marches.
 They were asked what they could play, and answered:

"Hop light, ladies, your cake's all dough,
 "Never mind the weather, if the wind don't blow."
 So it was agreed that they should play this tune as be-
 came the sobriety of the occasion. But the music was
 too much for the band; they were soon playing the air
 to the usual measure, and hurrying the hearse to the
 cemetery at an unseemly gait. When they were some
 distance from the house a colored boy came running after
 them in great excitement and calling out: "You done
 forgot Massa Tom." Now, "Massa Tom" was the corpse,
 and a very important adjunct to the funeral, so the
 order was given to counter-march and return for "Massa
 Tom." With his presence the ceremonies were duly per-
 formed. When it came to firing the salute it was found
 that there were no blank cartridges, and a volley of balls
 was poured into a swamp near by, which did not appear
 to contain anything vulnerable. Unfortunately, a num-
 ber of cattle were hidden there, and "Massa Tom's"
 comrades were obliged to submit to serious stoppages from
 their pay to cover the loss from slaughtered cattle. As
 assets they had Massa Tom's uniform, for uniforms
 were uniforms in Virginia in those days, and this had
 been discreetly removed from the body of the deceased
 just before the coffin was closed.

The New York "Sun" says: "The Society of the Army
 of the Tennessee has re-elected as its president Gen. G.
 W. Dodge, of Iowa, the head of the committee which,
 being charged by the Government with the erection of a
 statue to Gen. Sherman, repudiated the advice of the
 ablest experts in the country as to its design, and adopted
 a design of their own. This was a great outrage on the
 public, which furnishes nine-tenths of the money needed
 for the statue; but it may be of use in another direction.
 It should serve as a model of the first principle to be con-
 scientiously avoided by every official in the country
 charged with any public work, especially with works
 which involve particularly the quality of art, like public
 parks, for instance. No such official, in executing the
 task intrusted to him, should overbear with his own un-
 trained or presumptuous ignorance the judgment of ex-

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO

perts entitled to speak upon the subject, until he can ob-
 tain counter authority equally high. Gen. Dodge and his
 associates on the Sherman Statue Committee might as
 well try to cut the statue themselves as to choose a de-
 sign for it not approved by the particularly competent
 committee of artists, who were invited to decide the com-
 petition. If Gen. Dodge should sit down to study the ele-
 ments of art and familiarize himself with them, the
 chances are that within a few years he would also arrive
 at the conclusion that the design which has been chosen is
 a piece of unworthy commonplace. Unfortunately, before
 he could become qualified for the function he has already
 performed, his chosen statue will be up and the public
 money wasted."

The Secretary of War makes an excellent suggestion
 on this subject in his annual report, and one that should
 be adopted. He says: "Each year demonstrates the desir-
 ability of the appointment by the President of a perma-
 nent commission of men best qualified to pass on ques-
 tions of art, to whom shall be intrusted the selection
 of designs and sites for the future movements of the
 capital. The memorials at Washington ought to repre-
 sent the growing artistic sense of the American people,
 but it is evident that in numerous instances this has not
 been realized. Compliance with the highest standard of
 excellence, established by experienced and capable judges,
 should be exacted." Some way should be found to pre-
 vent the further exhibition at the National capital of
 crude or vicious art at the behest of any individual or so-
 ciety choosing to invest in sculptured bronze or marble.
 The public have some rights in this respect.

William H. Crane made his annual production of a
 new play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. It
 bore the title of "A Fool of Fortune," the significance
 of which lay in the fact that the central character was
 a speculator in stocks.

This man was shown in good fortune and in bad for-
 tune, and all the while as a fool for devoting his life to
 the Wall street game of chance. At the outset of the
 piece he was wealthy from his winnings, but a turn
 of luck impoverished him, and he was a miserable loser
 until another stroke of success enabled him to die rich.
 It is unprecedented to see Mr. Crane dead when the
 Curtain falls. But this time his death was a logical
 conclusion. He played a part which could have no other
 proper dramatic climax. Those people who like Mr.
 Crane like to laugh at and with him. Last night's au-
 dience did that all through the piece, and yet, when
 the end of his mimic life came suitably with the end
 of the play there was such a hush of serious interest as
 he had never before commanded in a theatre. That is
 the same as saying that Mr. Crane had secured a rôle
 in which his ability to make folks laugh was coupled
 with ability to keep them silent.

Perry Mason & Co., of Boston, the publishers of "The
 Youth's Companion," are early in the field with a hand-
 some calendar for 1897. It is in the form of a folder,
 10½ by 24 inches in size, having four leaves, or panels,
 on each of which is the figure of a girl lithographed in
 twelve colors from an original painting. The calendar
 will be an ornament to any home or any business office.
 It is as handsomely printed as the admirable paper it
 represents. Those who make a weekly associate of "The
 Youth's Companion" can never grow old, and may make
 a mock of time which writes no wrinkles on their brows.

The Cavalry Drill Regulations, as revised by Maj.
 Gen. Ruger, approved by the President, and published
 "for the information and government of the Army and
 for the observance of the militia of the United States"
 have been distributed this week from the A. G. O. to the
 general satisfaction of all concerned. We give elsewhere
 a synopsis of the changes in the new drill. They are
 not only interesting to our cavalry readers, but they
 will give the infantry some idea of the changes they may
 expect to find when the work of revising the infantry
 drill has been completed. We have obtained a supply
 of the revised Regulations, and can furnish them, bound
 in leather, at the price of one dollar.

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THE WEAPONS FOR MODERN WAR.

General Dragomiroff, in an article in a Russian journal, lays down the axiom that the simpler and more uniform cannon and rifles are, the better they are. Weapons should be selected which will meet the practical requirements of the battlefield, and at the same time be sufficiently simple in mechanism to allow of the conscript, especially the artilleryman, becoming thoroughly efficient in the handling of his weapons during the comparatively few years that he serves with the colors.

He decides, contrary to the German and English practice, in favor of large bores and small guns, the 8 millimetre rifle, the 6-inch or 15 centimetre cannon for sweeping fire, and the 3.42-inch, or 85 millimetre, cannon for plunging fire. These are the only two varieties he would admit into field or horse artillery, treating the field mortars on wheels as a separate corps to be used only in face of an army in position. Six horses can drag a gun as fast as eight and faster than four, therefore the weight of the gun, carriage, and equipment, must be precisely that weight which six horses can drag at top speed. The 4-pr. gun (85.5 m.m.) throws a shell that scatters almost as many fragments as the 9 pr. (105 m.m.), while its accuracy for direct fire is infinitely greater, and the amount of ammunition or projectiles that can be carried with it is proportionately greater. The projectile that hurls the greater number of fragments over the widest possible area from the bursting point is the most efficient. For the greatest possible effect there must be troops at hand to turn to the best account the momentary loss or confusion artillery fire may have produced. For engagements spread over a wide area the influence of cavalry supplementing or supporting artillery is likely to prove decisive. To derive the fullest possible advantage from these circumstances artillery must be mobile, and the faster it can move the greater will be its merit. Instead of artillery preparing the way for a battle as in the days of Napoleon, it is destined to take an effective part in the earliest, middle, and latest stages of any encounter. The practical difficulty will be to keep up the supply of ammunition, and that will, of course be simplified by the light shot.

For rifles Gen. Dragomiroff decides in favor of the large bore—that is, comparatively large. Accurate shooting is important, but still more important is the effect of the bullet which is deadly in proportion to its bursting or splintering. The pencil bullet goes clean through a man, and unless it traverses en route the heart or the brain, he comes on almost uninjured; but the large bore crumples up on contact with the human frame, and spreads the injury over a wide surface, or, in other words, completely disables the man struck. The minimum effect of the small bore bullet destroys the firer's confidence in his weapon, and leads him to fire the more rapidly, because he is convinced that two or three shots are required to disable an adversary charging home. The result of this tendency is not greater slaughter, but merely a waste of ammunition. Except for sudden surprise encounters at short distances, which rarely happen, troops armed with the 8 m.m. rifle, and a magazine of five cartridges, will be more than a match for others equipped with the 3 m. m. and seven cartridges. Lastly, the gun will carry a stouter and more formidable bayonet, which will give the troops possessing it a tremendous advantage at close quarters. Gen. Dragomiroff is one of the commanders who hold that the secret of modern tactics is the necessity of coming to close quarters with infantry as well as cavalry at the earliest possible stage of a pitched encounter. The cost of doing so will, he maintains, be far less than that entailed in the attack on fortified positions, and numbers will then, especially when combined with seasoned troops, always avail to turn the scale. He also contends that the losses entailed in acquiring this tactical supe-

riority can easily be wiped off against an enemy whose formation is broken, or who is compelled to retreat. The Russian General believes that the new era of warfare will be marked rather by extensive surrenders on the field of battle than those human butcheries for which the world has been invited to prepare its stoicism and indifference.

THE GREAT ANTILLA.

Americans certainly, and especially officers of the Services, should be well informed on the subject of the Antilles, and they will find much information of interest in a little volume just published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. It is entitled "The Island of Cuba; a description and historical account of the Great Antilla," by Andrew Summers Rowan, 1st Lieut. 19th Inf., U. S. A., sometime member of the Inter-Continental Railway Survey, and Marathon Montrose Ramsay, B. S. A. N. Professor of Romance Languages in the Columbian University, author of a text book of modern Spanish. To give an idea of the Island of Cuba we are told that in length it would stretch from New York to Chicago and is from 30 to 36 miles in breadth. It has a coast line of 2,200 miles and if indentations are included of nearly 7,000 miles. In area it is about equal to the State of Pennsylvania. The Island has few lakes but many short rivers, a wonderful series of cataracts and underground caves, which the revolutionists, no doubt, make of service. The forces of Gomez and Maceo are estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men, 40 per cent. negro and 20 per cent. of mixed blood. Gomez is a native of Santo Domingo; the Maceo brothers are half breeds, both parents being mulattoes. Antonio is described as a man of superb physical development, a gentleman of attractive manners, and not only a dashing cavalry leader, but a man of unusual attainments, with habits of study. When the Spaniards take prisoners, they send them to one of their penal colonies. Those taken by the Cubans are disarmed and turned loose. The gun is worth more than the man. Cabañas, the headquarters of the insurgents, is on the top of an almost inaccessible mountain, twenty-five miles from Puerto Principe. On its top is a square mile of arable land, where food is grown and where there is also a dynamite factory. Held by a body of resolute men, it would be equally difficult to take by storm or siege.

The authors of this volume are evidently well disposed toward the cause of Cuba. They believe that in a free Cuba we should have a good neighbor and they have no fear that the negroes there would reproduce the horrors of Hayti or be any less well behaved than our own negroes. To those who hold the contrary opinion we may suggest that there has been a vast change in the relations of the whites and negroes during the last 100 years. The causes of race irritation have disappeared with slavery. Indeed, the African element in Cuba is about one-third that of Hayti. The high character of Cuba's leaders and the humanity they have shown in war is a promise for good government if they should achieve their independence. As to the question whether Spain will succeed in suppressing the insurrection we are told here that "Her prospect is not bright. Insurrection is somewhat a matter of climate. Where human life is possible with little food, less clothing, and scarce any shelter; where an enemy can melt into air in one place and materialize the next day in another; when he can disappear into caves or impenetrable jungles, whose paths he alone knows, or ascend mountain heights that can be defended by half a dozen men, such a war may be carried on indefinitely. This is why revolutions are so often attempted in the countries south of us—seldom successful, yet almost impossible to suppress. A few examples are instructive, of which the Maroon war in Jamaica is probably the best. When Jamaica was acquired by the English in 1655, a number of negro slaves of the former French colonists refused to submit to their new masters and betook themselves to the wilderness. There they maintained a wild, predatory independence 74 years, until hostilities were terminated by a treaty that distinctly recognized their autonomy."

THE FRENCH ARMY WHEELMEN.

The "Deutsche Heeres Zeitung," in its number of Oct. 28, 1896, publishes an interesting article on the use of the bicycle by the Infantry of the French Army during the recent fall maneuvers. In respect to the organization of a bicycle company, it is stated that the company consisted of sixty infantrymen, divided into two platoons and each platoon into two sections, each section commanded by one sergeant and two corporals and each platoon by a Lieutenant. For administrative duty a subaltern was assigned as Quartermaster, the whole being commanded by Capt. Gerard as Company Chief. The folding bicycle was used; which was provided with a set of straps for carrying the wheel on the back of the rider when necessary.

The clothing of the cyclists consisted of a blue alpine jacket, a blue flannel sash, a blouse with a large collar, a pair of red trousers fastened with garters about the swell of the calf of each leg, and a pair of heavy laced shoes. The equipment of the military cyclist was that of the infantry soldier. On his waist belt, supported by straps across the shoulders, he carried in front two cartridge boxes, forty rounds in each, in rear he carried another box containing forty additional rounds, together with an air pump, oil can, monkey wrench and a small case for tools. The arms of the cyclist consisted of the artillery carbine (mousqueton). An Eton jacket in a case and a cavalry canteen completed the equipment. The last man in each section carried an extra pneumatic tire, in addition thereto each artificer of the company carried two such extra tires.

The artificers were provided with two bicycles, coupled

together, on which were carried two knapsacks containing extra parts and tools for making repairs. With this personnel and material any damaged wheel could be at once repaired. A baggage wagon, a so-called forge, followed the company. This was provided with extra parts, tools, an ammunition chest, two extra folding bicycles and three single wheels. In the interior of this wagon were carried the knapsacks of the soldiers and the mess kit and provisions of the officers.

The "Heeres Zeitung," while admitting the usefulness of the military cyclist for information and messenger service, doubts the practicability of mounting infantry on bicycles for employment as a fighting force on account of the fact that bicycles can only be used to advantage on well built roads. When, on account of bad roads, or in the absence of any roads, the cyclist is obliged to carry his wheel on his back, he would unquestionably be unable to march long distances and be hampered if obliged to fight suddenly. He would in such cases be less useful than an ordinary infantryman.

For these reasons the experiments made thus far do not seem to justify the introduction into the present fighting force of infantry mounted on bicycles, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the bicycle will ever take the place of the cavalryman's horse as a means of locomotion.

On the lonely Island of Ascension are ten officers of the British army who have their wives with them, but, alas for the frailty of human nature, the ladies cannot determine which is entitled to precedence, and they communicate with each other only by writing. Such is the story quoted by the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" from a local paper. They might organize a foot race, and determine the order of precedence accordingly. Anything would seem to be better than keeping apart in the wilderness. The same paper tells another story of the humors of the British service. Cats used to be kept in large numbers in the naval storehouses at Hong Kong to keep down the rats. An Admiralty official, by way of earning, or keeping up, a reputation as a sharp-sighted economist, pounced down upon the claim made for meat wherewith to feed the cats—on the ground, presumably, that the rats were an all-sufficient diet; so the allowance for cat's meat was cut. But, alas, a perennial diet of rats disagreed with the cats, so that they either died off or went in search of fresh fields and pastures new to break the sameness of their food. Then the rats flourished so mightily, and damage to the stores became so great, that a large supply of traps were procured and specially trained men told off to look after them. But still the rats flourished and waxed exceeding fat in spite of the traps; nobody had thought of baiting those traps; probably because no mention was made of it in the order directing the purchase thereof, and consequently nobody dare become responsible. Perhaps this Admiralty official merely desires to give an opportunity for some modern Whittington with his cat to become thrice Lord Mayor of London town.

According to the British Consul General at Valparaiso the Trans-Andean Railway still remains unfinished, though it is hoped that contracts will shortly be arranged and work resumed at the end of this year. There remain about 43½ miles on each side of the summit of the pass to complete the union of the Argentine and Chilean Railway systems. Of this about 6 17-20 miles will be tunnel, and it will probably be some years before the desired junction, shortening considerably both passenger and postal communication between Chili and Europe, will be established. At present the passage across the Andes is effected on mule-back, and the pass is only open about six months in the year. The Coquimbo Railway has been purchased by the Government. The line from Victoria to Temuco, the Osorno and Pichil-Ropulli sections, and the Parral and Cauquenes branch have been opened to the public for traffic. Work has been continued on some other small lines and branches, and further surveys have been made with a view to the extension of the railway system.

Harper's Round Table for Thanksgiving week has a spirited and appropriate cover in bright colors, showing a turkey holding a football, at which a trio of young enthusiasts gaze fondly. The contents of the number are seasonable and interesting, among them being the second of the series of "Important Trifles on War Ships," by Franklin Matthews. The "trifles" treated of this time are the thermostat and system of electric signaling on board ship.

The Spaniards seem to be somewhat impartial in "dealing damnation around." A British subject, Mr. Thomas Beatty, who is one of the principal planters on the Island of Cuba, has been in prison for some time, accused of taking part in the burning of the village of Media Luna, situated on Mr. Beatty's own estate. The charge is made by the officer commanding a detachment of troops quartered upon Mr. Beatty's estate, whom Mr. Beatty had previously reported for drunken conduct.

There has recently been formed in Russia a corps of cavalry scouts composed of men specially selected for their intelligence, vigor, good sight and hearing, and then subjected to special training. Those who show themselves unsuited in any way, or who break down in the work, are to be replaced by others. The service is to carry special rewards, among others the qualification after two years for the rank of sub-officer without the customary examination.

THE ENGINEER IN NAVAL WARFARE.

In an article on "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," appearing in the "North American Review" for December, Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., strikes square from the shoulder at the claims of the engineering branch of the Navy. Capt. Evans says: "Imagine a naval service in which all the officers of one branch are seeking to obtain the titles of the officers of another and the strictly military branch; to drop the titles which they hold, and which are descriptive of their duties, and assume other titles which describe the duties of another class of officers. Imagine further that these same officers are also seeking the removal of the demands and restrictions of naval discipline as applied to themselves. Let these officers use every effort to influence public opinion and Congressional action in their favor and against the officers and unions of men of the same profession as their own of the military branch; enlist the assistance of societies in civil life; send circulars to boards of trade; suggest that apparatus, machinery, and professors shall be supplied to colleges at government expense; propose that a certain number of the graduates of these colleges shall receive each year a substantial bounty from the government; and direct all this influence to an attack upon the existing organization of the service to which they belong. Would not a condition of unrest and discontent among them be expected? Would it be surprising to find discipline impaired, its impulses less healthy, its responses more feeble? Such are the efforts of the naval engineers to-day, and the propaganda finds its legitimate result among engineers afloat. They are encouraged by their seniors ashore to think that Congress will embody their views in legislation. These views are vague. They have never definitely formulated them nor explained them. They want 'authority to command and discipline their men.' They already have more than they exercise. The principal interference with the engineer's force is rendered necessary to carry out 'command and discipline' vested by regulation in their hands, but neglected or evaded. Their social position, like that of the line and other branches, is based on a commission in the United States Navy, and beyond that is precisely what each individual makes for himself. They enter the Navy for certain duties, and they bear titles which indicate those duties. They may consider line titles as of more prestige and more desirable; but the organization of a great service cannot be overturned to suit the vanity of individuals."

This article is one of three on this subject contributed by Adm. Walker, Capt. Evans and Lieut. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N. They are in reply to other papers with the same general title, appearing in the May number of the "North American Review." Adm. Walker says: "The man who takes no initiative, determines no issues, however intelligent and trustworthy, plays a subordinate part; and such a man is the naval engineer in battle. 'The value of a ship is no greater than the value of the man who commands her,' is practically an axiom among naval men; and this means that the effective employment of the ship is wholly dependent upon the qualities of her captain. This high responsibility falls upon line officers and upon them only. It is true that only one among the line officers of a ship carries that responsibility at any one time, but in the event of his death or disability the next in rank succeeds to the command. A lieutenant in a turret, half blinded by powder smoke, wholly intent upon the rapid service of his guns, may be called away by the information that all his superiors have fallen, and that upon him depends the direction of the ship and the issue of the fight. No such duty does devolve or can devolve upon an engineer. His duty remains the same, and remains subordinate throughout all the phases of the battle. His position in a naval organization is fixed and limited by these conditions. They are the same in all navies, and the military relations which flow from them are the same. In the British Navy, the Queen's Regulations place the engineers in the 'Civil Branch,' and specify in clear and unmistakable language the authority over them of the military branch. In continental navies, the seagoing engineers, called with a proper distinction of language 'mechanicians,' are simply artisans, and are nearly all promoted from the ranks after an experience which has rendered them practically expert in the management of marine steam machinery. They are trained as our locomotive engineers are trained."

Capt. A. T. Mahan arrives at the same conclusions as Adm. Walker, through processes of reasoning and statement which have made his style of writing famous. We hope to refer hereafter more at length to what is said in this discussion by him and by others. Capt. Mahan describes a navy as a military body, of which the mobility consists of two elements, one being the motive and the other the directive force. The high importance of the latter is illustrated by a steamer abandoned by the helmsman or a carriage dashing along without a driver. The power of the Captain must never cease to exist, whoever is exercising it. He must sleep, like other men, but his power remains in his representative, the deck officer. The question is not whether the directive force is or is not superior to a man to the deck officer, but whether the directive force as being more essential to the safety and government of a vessel, is the superior, whoever may exercise it.

Lieut. Staunton says: "Running through the papers in the May number is a distinct note of opposition to military discipline—of protest against authority—which is worthy of attention. The engineer is commended for 'attempting to use industrial methods' in ships of war and for opposing 'military routine.' But, while contending against the requirements of discipline and military organization, the naval engineers ask for themselves more rank and purely military titles; and insist that a military status is essential to their efficiency. In brief, we take from their own statements the conflicting opinions that in a military marine the engineers are essentially a military body, and that their status, their rank and their titles must be made so; and, finally, that their methods should be 'industrial' and that 'military routine' should be abolished from the firerooms."

WORK UPON OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Proposals are soon to be advertised for by the War Department for constructing emplacements for four 10-inch and two 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages and sixteen 12-inch mortars, for the defenses at Key West. It is stated, however, by the authorities that this movement has no significance that may be interpreted into an expectation of war in the southern coasts, but that these improvements were included in the general scheme of development of seacoast fortifications formulated four months ago. The condition of the defenses at Fort Marion, St. Augustine and on the Florida Keys is most dilapidated, and the attention of the Department will be expended upon them, as far as appropriations will allow. At Pensacola work is progressing on emplacements for a battery of three 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages, and the work will probably be ready for the occupation of the guns next month. The Engineer Corps has been considering plans for the rehabilitation of the fortifications on the Florida Keys, especially at Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, and a board of Army and Navy officers is soon to visit the sites and make reports as to the feasibility of repairing and extending these fortifications and establishing a naval supply station there.

It is now necessary to have a pass to get to Sandy Hook, and only those who have business there need apply. The Government has a small army of workmen engaged in grading the land for the Fort Hancock buildings, which will be begun early in spring. The importance of Sandy Hook as a place for formidable fortifications has long been recognized, and when the proposed improvements there have been completed this old sand bank will have been transformed. All the new buildings are to be constructed of brick and stone, and they will provide comfortable quarters for a regiment of men.—New York Sun.

Bids have been opened at Newport, R. I., for the construction of two 10-inch Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun emplacements at Dutch Island. The bids numbered eleven, and the amounts ranged from \$72,995 to \$56,967. Richard Dudley, of New York, made the lowest bid.

An unusual feature attending the commissioning of the new cruiser Brooklyn at League Island, last Tuesday, was the marching on board of a large and completely organized company of marines, who came direct from the Marine Barracks at Newport, R. I., and arrived just in time for the ceremony. Heretofore small details have been assembled at the nearest barracks when a ship was to be commissioned, and have gone aboard without being acquainted with each other or with their new duties. In this case, the Commandant of the Marine Corps took a new departure, and assembled the men intended for the Brooklyn several months ago at Newport, where they have undergone a most thorough training in the usual every-day duties of a soldier, also in the school of the battalion, extended order, with bugle and whistle calls, street riots, incessant target practice with rifle and revolver, pushing in man-of-war cutters, fire drills, signaling, and the breech-loading gun drill. It is believed that a more accomplished marine guard has never embarked, and its officers, Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy and Lieut. Thomas T. Borden, are pardonably enthusiastic. They give the credit to Capt. H. C. Cochrane, who is in command of the Newport Barracks, for the high standard their men have attained, and expect to hold their own in the big Marine Battalion of the North Atlantic fleet. The 1st Sergeant is John J. Manning, a graduate of the Marine School of Application at Washington, D. C., and Sergts. Bristow, Mentair and Ingalls are the duty sergeants.

A test of another group of armor plates for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will be made at the Indian Head Proving Grounds the latter part of this month. The group comprises armor for the 13-inch barbettes of the battleships, weighing 500 tons, and from 12½ to 15 inches thick.

The annual report of Secretary Herbert will not be made public until Sunday next. It was intended that the publication should occur on Friday, but on account of alterations made in the proofs of the document the date had to be changed. It can be stated that the Secretary recommends that Congress give the Navy Department authority to construct twelve torpedo boats and three battleships of light draft, to make them to enter the harbors of the Southern coast. The Secretary ranks the United States as the fourth-rate naval power of the world, Great Britain, Russia and France preceding. The United States is placed so high on account of the recent additions to its naval force.

The Secretary pays considerable attention in his report to the question of laying up ships in ordinary. He declares that he has not abandoned the policy which he outlined in his report of last year. A board of officers was ordered to make report on this subject, and its report was submitted. The Secretary is not altogether pleased with the idea of having the reserve ships located at the League Island Navy Yard and the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He recommends that Congress authorize the Department to purchase land on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, where stations can be located. In regard to personnel it is reported that the Secretary merely repeats his recommendations as set forth in previous reports. It is impossible to learn definitely what he has done regarding the petition of officers that Congress pass a law permitting retirement after thirty years' service, but it is generally believed in quarters claiming to have knowledge of his report that he has favorably indorsed the petition. The Secretary also asks Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of powder, either here or abroad. This is intended to be a reserve supply for the ships of the Navy, to be drawn upon in case of emergency. There is now on hand no more than is absolutely required for the vessels in time of peace.

The battleship Massachusetts went from Tompkinsville to the New York Navy Yard on Monday of this week, where she is to be put in dry dock for repairs. At the Navy Yard she will receive the bronze statue of Victory to be presented by the State of Massachusetts and placed on her forward turret. It will be unveiled later, probably in Boston Harbor. The Texas will remain at the Navy Yard several weeks longer. The New York is to be docked Dec. 5 to have her bottom scraped and a coat of paint applied. Her repairs will not consume more than a few days.

In about ten days the Maine and Indiana are expected to be in readiness for sea, and will join the Squadron which will sail for Hampton Roads, Dec. 15, leaving behind any ships that are not then in condition. The new cruiser Brooklyn, the Puritan, which is to go into commission Dec. 8, and the Ericsson, which is expected to be shortly put in commission, will be attached to the Squadron before it leaves Tompkinsville. The fleet will rendezvous, according to present intentions, at Hampton Roads, and will make no West Indian cruise while the present condition of affairs continues in Cuba. During the last month \$150,000 has been expended on the vessels at the New York Yard, and of the \$1,500,000 available last July for repairs \$1,200,000 has already been expended. The policy of the Department has been to make all repairs thorough and complete, and when the vessels leave the Navy Yard again they will constitute as strong a fleet as the Government can possibly make it.

Copies of the revised Naval Regulations are now being issued to the Government Service. The volume is bound like the old book in a tasty shade of blue. The changes are substantially the same as those printed in the "Journal" some months ago.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 27.—The following named officers are detailed to Petrel Dec. 16: Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood, from Bureau Navigation (to command); Lieut. E. M. Hughes, from the Oregon; Lieut. B. A. Fiske, from Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. A. N. Wood, from Steel Board; Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, from the Terror; Ensign G. L. Fernier, from the Saratoga; P. A. Engr. R. T. Hall, from the Texas.

NOV. 27.—Surg. L. B. Baldwin detailed from the Newark, Dec. 7, and ordered to the Puritan Dec. 8. Lieut. T. C. Fenton to the Washington Navy Yard. Asst. Engr. J. R. Morris, detached from Navy Yard, from Newport News and ordered to the New York. Passed Asst. Surg. L. H. Stone, when detailed from the Castine, is ordered to the Naval Hospital, N. Y. Lieut. G. R. Slocum has been detailed from the Mondnock and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Asst. Engr. J. R. Morris detached from Navy Yard, N. Y., 30th inst., and ordered to the Maine.

Paymr. I. G. Hobbs ordered to the Brooklyn Dec. 1. Ensign L. E. de Steigner detailed from the Michigan Dec. 8, and ordered to the Mondnock as W. and D. officer.

Asst. Engr. M. E. Reed detailed from the Marblehead, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Chief Engr. G. Cowie detailed from the Navy Yard, N. Y., Dec. 8, and ordered to the Puritan same day.

NOV. 28.—F. H. Ramsay appointed Pay Clerk, Dec. 1, for the Brooklyn.

P. A. Surg. C. M. De Valin, detailed from the Blake and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. H. M. Witzel detailed from Naval Intelligence Office, Dec. 7, and ordered to Cramp & Sons, Dec. 8, as Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. J. F. Meigs (Ret.) Resignation accepted June 30, 1897.

J. J. Holden appointed Acting Boatswain, Nov. 27. P. Mullen appointed Acting Boatswain, Nov. 28.

Asst. Paymr. H. A. Dent promoted to P. A. Paymaster from April 10.

NOV. 30.—Daniel H. Morgan appointed Assistant Surgeon from Nov. 27, 1896.

F. Roosevelt appointed Acting Gunner Nov. 27, 1896. Chief Engr. D. Smith detached Bureau of Engineering Dec. 12, and placed waiting orders.

Chief Engr. D. Smith placed on retired list Dec. 13, 1896.

Ensign A. Rust ordered to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Dec. 15.

Boatswain J. W. Angus detached from N. Y. Navy Yard, Dec. 8, and ordered to the Vermont Dec. 8.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Hawley detached from Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Engr. in Chief George W. Melville, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, has been in New York this week inspecting the machinery of the vessels at the Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rodgers, U. S. N., Inspector of Steel at South Bethlehem, Pa., is at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Naval Cadet S. H. Roys, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, a few days last week.

Comdr. J. B. Coughlan, U. S. N., of the 8th Light House District, has been at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week.

P. A. Paymr. E. B. Webster, U. S. N., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, a part of this week.

Lieut. Albert J. Dabney, U. S. N., retired, is at 1009 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Naval Cadet Charles L. Poor, U. S. N., of the New York, who is on leave, is at 1614 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, U. S. N., is in Washington waiting orders.

DEC. 1.—Capt. J. R. Bartlett detached from the Light House Board, Dec. 9, and ordered to command the Puritan, Dec. 10.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge detached from the New York and ordered to the Puritan as executive, Dec. 10.

Lieut. A. M. Knight and Lieut. S. Cook, orders of Nov. 16 modified; when detached from the Castine and ordered to the Puritan.

Lieut. W. B. Whitteley orders of Nov. 16 modified; detached from the Essex and ordered to the Puritan.

Ensign H. M. MacFarland detached from the Columbia Dec. 8 and ordered to the compass office, Washington, D. C.

Ensign R. H. Jackson, orders of Nov. 27 modified; detached from the Cushing and ordered to the Puritan Dec. 10.

Ensign J. R. Edie, detached from Hydrographic Office Dec. 7 and ordered to the Columbia.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone, detached from the New York and ordered to the Puritan Dec. 10.

Ensign C. Webster, detached from the Texas and ordered to the Brooklyn Dec. 3.

P. A. Surg. H. D. Wilson, detached from the Baché and ordered to the Castine Dec. 8.

Asst. Surg. S. P. Palmer, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Texas.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Morgan, ordered to the Navy Laboratory, New York.

Paymr. R. Frazer, ordered to the Puritan Dec. 10.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, detached from Mare Island Dec. 30 and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Acting Carpenter R. J. Sullivan, detached from New York Navy Yard Dec. 10 and ordered to the Puritan.

DEC. 2.—P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, order to the Castine revoked; detached from the Texas and granted sick leave for three months.

Asst. Boatswain J. J. Holden, to the Constellation.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller, detached from the Vermont Dec. 15, and to command the Yantic, Dec. 16.

Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, detached from command of the Yantic on reporting of his relief, ordered home and granted leave for one month.

DEC. 3.—J. A. Morrison, appointed pay clerk to settle the accounts at Naval Station, Newport, and the Constellation and Cushing.

E. S. Updike, appointed pay clerk for the Puritan, Dec. 10.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, to the Michigan as executive.

Asst. Boatswain P. Mullen, to Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. H. F. Fiebborn, order to the Michigan revoked, and he is ordered to office Naval Intelligence, Washington.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Sampson, to the Michigan, Dec. 15.

Lieut. C. Thomas, to the Oregon, Dec. 15.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

A Glasgow despatch of November 24 announces that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Terror, built by James & George Thomson, Ltd., have now completed their official trials and leave shortly for Spain. They are 220 feet long and 22 feet broad. Their ar-

ment consists of two 14-pound rapid fire Maxim-Nordenfelters, two 16-pounders of the same pattern, and two 37mm. automatic Maxims. There are also two 14-inch deck pivoted torpedo tubes on the Schwartzkopf system. The mean of four runs on the measured mile was one point over twenty-eight knots, which speed was also maintained on a two hours' run in a hard southwesterly wind.

In its issue of November 13 the Engineer reported that their mean speed on a three hours' run was 28.25 knots, or a quarter of a knot in excess of the guarantee. During the trial the Furor had the full load of seventy-five tons on board, which is considerably greater than the load carried by the destroyers of the British and other governments.

The pumps recently put into a new dry dock at Yokohama, are of the centrifugal type, having pipes 30 inches diameter, and combined are capable of delivering between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons of water per minute. They have been fitted with discs 5 feet diameter. The pumps are driven by inverted tandem compound engines having cylinders 16 inches and 24 inches diameter each, having a stroke of 14 inches, running at a speed of 170 revolutions per minute.

The daily papers are much exercised upon the subject of a Holland submarine torpedo boat Louis Nixon is said to be building in great haste. It is suggested that either the Cubans want her to sink the Spanish Navy, or the Spaniards hope to use her to make kindling wood of our Navy vessels. We shall see what we shall see.

Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., commanding the Texas, has advised the Navy Department that there is no foundation for the current reports of the unsanitary condition of the Texas, and that there is no danger of the spread of infection on the ship, resulting from the pollution from the foul water which entered the vessel by reason of her recent accident at the New York Navy Yard. As soon as the flooded compartments were pumped out they were thoroughly washed with streams of fresh water, and then with hot water and soap. When dry they were again washed with sulphate of iron and thoroughly disinfected. The magazines were treated in the same way, as well as every portion of the ship which was flooded, and painting was done wherever necessary.

Adml. John G. Walker, U. S. N., Chairman of the Light House Board, went this week to Portland, Ore., to make arrangements for the completion of Light Ship No. 67, which was under construction by John F. Steffen & Co., of Portland, at the time of their recent failure in business. Adml. Walker will determine, after due investigation, whether the new light ship shall be finished by the bondsmen or by the Government.

The new cruiser Brooklyn was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, at 1.40 P. M., Dec. 1. The day was clear and bright, and the white cruiser received a great ovation as she proceeded down the Delaware River from Cramps' to the Navy Yard. Capt. R. W. Sargent, representing the Cramps, was in charge of the ship on her down river trip, assisted by a few workmen from the builders' yards. Upon the docking ship at League Island, Capt. Sargent turned the vessel over to Comdr. J. A. Howell, commandant of the yard. Capt. F. A. Cook, to whom has been assigned the duty of commanding the Brooklyn, was on hand early at the Navy Yard to superintend the reception. With him were the newly assigned detail of officers, executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, navigator, Lieut. Henry McCrea; Lieuts. J. D. Doyle, W. R. Caperton, W. R. Bush and F. R. Brainerd, Ensigns A. T. Long, F. L. Sandoz and Charles Webster; Surgeon, D. D. S. Dixon; Paymaster, I. G. Hobbs and Chief Engr. John D. Ford, P. A. Engr. T. F. Carter, Asst. Engrs. A. M. Proctor, J. P. Ryan; Naval Cadets R. I. Curtin, J. H. Roy, C. L. Leiper, M. S. C. Ellis, and A. E. Kalbach. At the sound of the bugle the flag of the Union was run up at the masthead, the marine guards presented arms, and Capt. Cook read his orders from the Navy Department directing him to assume charge of the ship, concluding the ceremony. About 325 of the Brooklyn's regular crew of 500 men are now quartered at the Navy Yard. They will take up their quarters on board as soon as the ship's furniture and stores have been received. Much of the provisions and equipments, as well as the ammunition for the guns, have been ordered for some days, and it is expected that they will be received and the ship be in complete readiness for sea in a few days.

The work of altering the Chicago at the Navy Yard, New York, is progressing slowly. The training ship Essex is having her interior fitted up, and spars put into place.

Lewis Nixon's shipyard, at Elizabeth, N. J., was the scene of an unusual incident in shipbuilding history. It was the boxing and shipping of a vessel in separate pieces for use on the Magdalena River, in the United States of Colombia. She is built for the Messrs. Kunhardt for river service. Her length is 100 feet, beam 22 feet, depth 7 feet, and she carries 100 tons of cargo on 3 feet draught. She is driven by independent side wheels propelled by compound engines. Her speed will be eleven miles an hour.

Advices from Chefoo, China, Oct. 26, where the U. S. S. Boston lay at that date, state that the naval sensation just at present is the loss of 1,000 Mexican dollars from the Boston, which Mexican dollars were taken by some person or persons. The dollars disappeared from a box kept outside the cabin door. Paymaster Martin, it is said, found that he could not store the box's contents, four thousand Mexican dollars, in his safe, so Capt. Wildes gave orders that the box, which is iron strapped, made of inch boards heavily nailed and fitted with two rope handles—the regular box in which all silver comes from the banks here, weight about 250 pounds—should be placed outside the cabin door, under the eye of the orderly. One night the orderly and another man disappeared, and by coincidence one of the straw matting bags of coin, of which there are four in each box, was missed next day. A court of inquiry has been sitting here for a week. The robbery is one of the most remarkable in the annals of naval history.

Thirteen Harveyized nickel steel armor plates, which will be used in the construction of the barbette for the U. S. S. battleship Kentucky, were shipped to San Francisco from Homestead Nov. 28, on thirteen cars specially constructed for the purpose. Each car contains one armor plate 17 inches thick, 10 feet high and 14 feet long, weighing 45 tons.

Torpedo boat No. 6, building at Bristol, is practically completed. The Secretary of the Navy this week approved the award of contracts to the Bethlehem Iron Works for steel forgings and finishing ten 5-inch breech-loading rifled guns, and ten sets 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, at 27½ cents each, and to the Midvale Steel Company for twenty sets 7-inch breech-loading rifled mortars, at 31 cents, and twenty 3.6-inch mortars, at 32 cents. These contracts were advertised for during the month of October, and the figures were rejected as being too high. A second advertisement revealed no change in the prices, and the matter has been hanging fire until this week. A bid of 60 cents for 3.2-inch mortars is still rejected.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by the Alert and then proceed to Mare Island.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (s. d.) Address San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to Honolulu to relieve the Adams. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) En route home from her cruise. Is due at Newport News, Va., about Dec. 10.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Will relieve the Raleigh on the Florida coast.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, (e. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Ordered to assist the Marion in the survey of Jiquilisco Harbor, Salvador.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) Placed into commission at League Island, Pa., Dec. 1. After receiving her stores between Dec. 15 and Dec. 20, she will go to Hampton Roads to "settle down," as the Captain expressed it, and will then go to Newport to receive her torpedoes. Afterward the cruiser will go to Tompkinsville, S. I.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (s. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard for repairs.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) At Pagoda, Dec. 3.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At New York, off Tompkinsville.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) At New York. Will be overhauled at the Navy Yard.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) Sailed from Callao Nov. 28 for Panama. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Will join Bennington in survey of Jiquilisco Harbor, Salvador, proceeding thence to San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze. At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) Sailed from Mersine for Jaffa, Dec. 4.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At Mare Island.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Taku.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repair.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, New York.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard. To be ready with other vessels of squadron to sail South by Dec. 15.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Will proceed on a cruise South as far as Valparaiso. Was reported off Point Lomo Nov. 3, San Diego Nov. 30, bound South.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Off Florida coast watching for Cuban filibusters. Address Key West, Fla.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York City. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Smyrna. (Flagship of the squadron.)

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Was floated from dry dock Dec. 3.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.) Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) Has been visiting different Chinese ports: Was at Shanghai, China, Dec. 4.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller ordered to command.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Dec. 2, 1896.

The cadet hop last Wednesday evening was well attended, and was as enjoyable an affair as has ever been held here. Cadet Pratt and Mrs. Beatty received. Among those present were the Misses Saunders, Poe and Bashaw, of Baltimore, and the Misses Scott, Robinson, Peachy and Cooke, of Washington.

Ensign Irwin and wife visited Annapolis last week. Naval Cadet Castleman, '96, was visiting Chief Engineer Rae.

Mrs. Nelson has taken a house for the winter in Annapolis.

Lafayette played here Thanksgiving. During the first half the cadets made a touchdown, Henderson kicking the goal. Lafayette did not score this half. But in the second half the superior weight of the Lafayette men began to tell, and they held the cadets back. Lafayette made three touchdowns this half. Powell, Richardson and Landis did exceptionally good work, and McCarthy, who played with a broken hand, put up one of the best games ever seen on the field here. Score: Lafayette, 18; Naval Academy, 6.

On Saturday occurred the game between the Hustlers and Gallaudet. The Hustlers played some very good football, and showed that there is plenty of good material for the team next year. Score: Hustlers 18; Gallaudet, 6.

Next Saturday will occur the first games of the class championship series. The first class will play the third class, and the second class the fourth class.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

G. O. 58, Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 27, 1896, prescribes the Lyceum course to begin on Dec. 3. Recitations in Wagner's "Organization and Tactics" on Mondays and Thursdays, 12 M. Maj. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav., is designated as instructor for captains; Capt. D. H. Boughton, for lieutenants; the former will recite in Adjutant's office, the latter in court martial room. 1st Lieut. P. W. West, Adj. 3d Cav., is appointed secretary of the Lyceum. The last four weeks of the season will be given to the following, which are assigned as follows: Battle of Gettysburg: March 8, Union side—Capt. Geo. F. Chase, Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee and Kirby Walker, 3d Cav. March 9, Confederate side—Capt. James O. Mackay, Lieut. Arthur Thayer and Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav. Battle of Chickamauga: March 15, Union side—Capt. George K. Hunter, Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt and Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. March 16, Confederate side—Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin and Harry H. Patterson, 3d Cav. Petersburg, 1864-5: March 22, Union side—Capt. George H. Morgan, Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay and Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav. March 23d Confederate side—Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., and John Morrison, Jr., 3d Cav. Operations of Army of the James in Virginia, 1864: March 29, Union side—Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry and Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj. 3d Cav. March 30, Confederate side—Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., and Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Q. M., 3d Cav.

In its issue of Nov. 21, the "Journal" stated that it would probably cost \$7,000 to replace the damaged and insufficient auction pipes to the new timbered dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Since then the contract has been let to Messrs. Marvel & Co., Newburgh, N. Y., at \$7,000. The bulging of the altars at the head of the dock referred to in the same article, amounts to about three inches. There is also a vertical movement in the same part of the dock, amounting to about the same. It is feared that the quicksand, which was known to underlay the dock site is moving. How much more this movement will amount to cannot of course be ascertained. Civil Engr. Menocal, it is said, has recommended that the altars be removed. The contract period for completing the dock will expire in a very few days, but the work cannot possibly be completed before April 1, and most likely will not be completed at that time.

It is stated that Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., is dissatisfied with a reprimand administered to him by the Secretary of the Navy, and will demand a court-martial.

Several naval payments have been made, one of \$17,550 to the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, on account of work on torpedo boat No. 3, and two payments of \$8,950 to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, on account of work performed on gunboats 14 and 16.

Following are the appointed cadets at West Point: Charles McEly, Newport, Pa., alternate—Paul E. Smith, Annville, Pa.; John C. Paddison, Bewnaw, N. C.; J. F. Franklin, Flat Gap, Tenn.; Claude A. Brigham, New Albany, Ind.; Thomas L. Slaughter, alternate—Corydon, Ind.; Clifton P. Arnold, Prescott, Ark.

The four 12-inch mortar carriages made at Watertown Arsenal for Battery, at Charleston, S. C., have been delivered.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 27.—Capt. Paul St. O. Murphy, detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, and ordered to report 1st prox., to command marine guard of the U. S. S. Brooklyn.

2d Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, detached from Marine Barracks, Newport, 30th inst., and ordered to report 1st prox., for duty with marine guard of the U. S. S. Brooklyn.

THE STATE TROOPS.

47th NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

The annual Thanksgiving Eve review of this regiment took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, 1896, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, being the reviewing officer, accompanied by staff. The regiment paraded the usual two battalions, each equalized into four commands of sixteen files, commanded by Maj. William H. Eddy and Hewlings H. Quick, respectively. The battalion formations were accurately and promptly made by Batta. Adjts. Fish and McCutcheon, and turned over to their respective commanders in excellent shape. The men looked neat, the uniform worn being the State full dress. The regimental formation, which was in line of masses, was very nicely made, and in a rather novel manner. The two battalions marched toward the place designated for the line in double column of fours, and formed a line of masses by the 1st Batta. (which was on the left of the double column), forming close column faced to the rear, first company column left, and the 2d Batta., which was inverted, forming close column faced to the rear, first company column right. The formation was rapid, and the distances between companies were accurate. As soon as arms were presented, the command, Prepare for review, was given, and the General and staff took their positions. After the usual salute the reviewing party made the rounds, some of the staff uncovered long before reaching the colors, and also did not wait until they had passed the colors before covering again. During the review in line the men were perfectly steady. Not a movement was visible anywhere. After the General and party had returned the battalions changed direction by the left flank, which was very creditably executed, to get in position for the march past, which in general was very good. In the first company of the 1st Batta., the rear rank was very ragged, but the rest of the companies passed with splendid lines, but in a somewhat hurried manner, except the rear company of the 2d Batta., which marched past with magnificent line, and a steady, soldierly step that could not be excelled. With all due respect to the other companies it must be admitted that this company excelled in their alignment, and in the steadiness of their step. The salutes of the officers were well rendered, except the staff, whose salute was somewhat ragged. A little more drill in that respect would not be amiss.

It was the intention of the Colonel to again form into line of masses after passing in review, for the purpose of presenting trophies, but owing to a misunderstanding, one battalion formed close column, and the other formed line, so the battalions were dismissed and the companies marched to their respective parades to reform for parade. The battalion formation for parade was as before, in line of masses, and the entire ceremony was with one exception splendidly executed, the exception noted was the lack of steadiness on the part of some of the men during the Sound off, which is something unusual in the 47th. The few movements in the manual were very creditably executed. After the reports had been received, Co. A, Capt. H. C. Lyon, was called to the front and presented with the Veteran Trophy for the best average percentage of attendance during the year, Gen. McLeer making the presentation speech. Co. D, Capt. John Strause, was also called to the front and presented with the Officers' Trophy by Chaplain Darlington for having the greatest number of armory marksmen. The regimental rifle team were called to the front and each presented with a medal for the excellent work done by the team during the past season. The men were then dismissed and with their fair friends devoted the rest of the time in dancing, while the officers and their guests were entertained upstairs.

Among the many guests were noticed Capt. Shipman, Q. M. 14th Regt., formerly of the 47th, and Capt. Will-

iam Thum, supernumerary, also an ex-member of the 47th, and Capt. F. Swasey and his two Lieutenants of the 4th Maryland Inf. Capt. Swasey formerly commanded Co. F, 47th.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The efforts of Mrs. Howard Carroll, representing a committee of ladies, to endow beds for National Guardsmen in the Hahnemann Hospital, as well as a room for the wives and children of those members of the guard as may need it, is a most praiseworthy object, and should receive universal support. New York's citizens and big corporations have repeatedly been protected by the citizen soldiers, who have kept down the lawless, prevented riot and bloodshed and saved millions of dollars worth of property from destruction. The citizens and corporations now have a golden opportunity to show their appreciation to the guardsmen for the faithful work performed. The movement started by Mrs. Carroll, which is backed up by the New York "Herald," has already met with liberal support, and at this writing over \$5,000 of the \$10,000 required has been subscribed. To further aid the good cause a splendid theatrical performance is to be given at the Academy of Music on Dec. 17, and this, it is expected, will more than cover the \$10,000 first asked for. But to provide beds in three or four rooms, and a special room for women and children much more money is needed, and to get it it is proposed to hold a grand military bicycle tournament in the Madison Square Garden from Jan. 11 to Jan. 16, inclusive. It is expected that this tournament will net the fund \$20,000 or \$30,000. It is to be carried out on such a grand and imposing scale as to mark an epoch in athletic entertainments. The Academy of Music performance is to be on a lavish scale, too, made feasible by the generosity of the managers and the profession generally. The Madison Square Garden bicycle carnival will be on the same generous lines. It will be under distinguished patronage, and it will be remarkable for the variety and novelty of its features. For the carnival the co-operation of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., has been secured, as well as all the Colonels in the 1st and 2d Brigades.

8th NEW YORK—COL. H. CHAUNCEY.

The 8th Regt., Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., was reviewed at its armory by Mayor Strong on the evening of Nov. 25, and the military exercises from beginning to end were of the most excellent description. Previous to the review the regimental band, under Crowley, rendered a very enjoyable concert, and, in fact, the selections of the band throughout the evening were popular and finely rendered, and it is beyond a doubt one of the best bands in the city. The first ceremony of guard mount, with Capt. Edwards, officer of the day, Lieut. Lyons, officer of the guard, and Lieut. Parish, Adjutant, was most correctly performed. The only break was in the second platoon after passing in review, and when column of fours was ordered, it started to march on the left of the first platoon.

For review the regiment was divided into two battalions of four companies of twenty-four files each, with Maj. Jarvis and Ridabock in command. The battalion formation by Adjts. Parish and Brown was promptly and smoothly accomplished, after which the regiment was finely formed by Adj. Austen, in line of masses and turned over to Col. Chauncey for review by the mayor. The men were very steady in the ranks, and it must have been an agreeable surprise to the mayor to see such marked efficiency in a command so lately endowed with a new lease of life, it not being a year since it was increased to a regiment. In the passage there was too much distance between the companies, but that maintained by the second battalion was the best. The

"parade" was taken by Lieut. Col. Neffel, and proved a very handsome ceremony. The manual was also well executed. Co. E, in command of Capt. Freeman, assisted by Lieut. Baker, next took possession of the drill floor, and put up as fine a drill in close order as one would wish to see. The company marched in column of fours, oblique, right by twos, right by file, on left into line, company front. The turns were splendidly executed, and, in fact, the entire drill was simply perfect. Co. F, in command of Capt. Hawks, next gave an extended order drill. The formation for attack, deployments, firings, etc., was executed exceptionally well, and the entire drill reflected great credit upon all concerned. An enjoyable dance concluded the entertainment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adj. Gen. of Massachusetts, whose functions also include the office of Inspector General, has issued a report on the several organizations for the past year. In this report Gen. Dalton says:

"As a rule, companies were found in good condition. Those which were reported fair or weak in certain particulars were notified that improvement was expected, and I desire to commend the commanding officers for earnestly working to improve their commands where it was indicated and required. The inspectors found companies in better condition than heretofore, and work in the winter was performed with more zeal. Continued attention to armory facilities was given by inspecting officers, and on their reports many improvements have been made in the accommodations for troops. The camps and annual drills of all the commands were creditable, showing improvement in many ways. Attendance, in the aggregate, was excellent. More attention given to care of quarters. Discipline and military courtesy was good. The tours of duty were more satisfactory to the commonwealth and to officers and men. Improvement still can be made in some companies in the selection of non-commissioned officers. Under the new drill regulations they have more duties to perform, and of a more important nature than ever before, and none but well instructed men should be appointed, and after appointment, if they cease to properly fill their positions, others should take their place. Practical field work received attention during the year, with good results, and should be continued the coming year with a wider range and better facilities. Practical work with the troops in campaign uniform, and the absence of show and pomp have been great factors in putting the militia at its present good standard. It is believed that the young soldier learns more of his importance as a citizen soldier by such instruction and his interest in his work is more lasting and beneficial. A few companies are not up to the standard of the militia, and early inspectors of these companies with a view to determine what disposition to make of them should be made." The report refers to the several organizations in detail, from which we make the following extracts: 1st Regiment: Tour of duty of the camp and annual drill was most creditable, as is also shown by reports of Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., U. S. A., who had charge of the heavy artillery drill, and of Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th U. S. Inf., on detail at the camps by order of the War Department. Discipline and military courtesy were all that could be desired. Much advance was made in heavy artillery work. 2d Regiment has fully maintained the high standard which has characterized it in the past. 5th Regiment: Good results have come from all duty performed by this regiment. 6th Regiment: While this regiment performed good duty, the slight loss of interest developed in it in the early months of the year and during camp has not been fully recovered. Several companies are weak in numbers. 8th Regiment: The field work of this regiment and discipline of troops while under arms has very much improved during the past year, but this fine showing in the field is marred by a few companies that are below the general average of

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two or three different regiments. When located in the large armory the interests are diversified, and complications often arise under the law as to authority. The State force as a body are entitled to commendation for a year's earnest, hard, practical work, which has shown excellent results.

NEW JERSEY.

If the report that the members of Co. L, 1st Regt., of New Jersey, tore down a Spanish flag in their armory at a reception recently be true, the company is only fit to be disbanded; in fact, the court martial and punishment of the offenders should follow. The act was indefensible, and the participants are nothing better than an undisciplined mob, wasting the money of the taxpayer. The account of the insult to the flag of a friendly nation says that "Among the many flags which decorated the hall were several small Spanish flags, while at the very head of the drill hall stairs was draped a large Spanish emblem. Capt. Reiser and his men halted, as if by common consent, when they saw it, and in a few seconds the company of militiamen had resolved itself into an indignation meeting and the burden of their cry was, "Tear it down!" Capt. Reiser gave his consent, and then Corp. Joseph Fennelley, with the assistance of Pvt. John Callaghan and Pvt. "Con" Deeney, tore the flag from its fastenings." The Captain, it is further said, then made a fiery speech, damning the Spanish and praising the Cubans. Whatever the sentiments of the members of this company or regiment maybe, they have no right to disgrace the uniform of the N. G. N. J. in giving vent to them in a military capacity. The Captain and his men can, if they are imbued with so much patriotism, make arrangements to go down to Cuba and fight as citizens, which would be far preferable to tearing down a

harmless flag many miles away from danger, and bringing discredit on the National Guard of New Jersey. Unless the military authorities bring the offenders to book, discipline in the N. G. N. J. must be at a very low ebb.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Smith, of the 23d Regiment, New York, has issued orders for a regimental drill on the evening of Dec. 10, in preparation for the review by Lieut.-Gov.-elect Woodruff on Dec. 15. Capt. Whitney, of Co. D, has announced his intention to resign on account of business.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, of the 2d Brigade, New York, in view of the fact that some of the organizations in his command were violating that section of the military code referring to the improper use of armories, has sent a notification to the several commanding officers in the brigade, calling their attention to the paragraphs in the military code in question.

Troop C, of the 2d Brigade, New York, will celebrate the first anniversary of its muster into the State by a dinner at the Montonk Club, on Wednesday, the 10th.

Lieut. Bridgeman, who recently resigned from the 12th Regiment, is to be elected 2d Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment.

Co. A, 12th Regiment, New York, has elected Frederick A. Vermilya a 2d Lieutenant.

Squadron A, of New York, lost no time upon receiving authority from Commander-in-Chief, in adding another troop to their organization. This was done under section 10 of the Military Code, which allows the Commander-in-Chief power to alter, divide, increase, consolidate, disband, or reorganize organizations, and to change organizations, etc. The new troop, which is known as Troop III., has been formally organized, with some forty-five officers and men, and is now a part of

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the squadron, with Latham G. Reed in command. Mr. Reed has been appointed Captain, and has passed the Brigade Board.

National Guardsmen will be interested in an article we publish in this issue on another page, on the changes in the New Cavalry Drill Regulations. The article indicates in a general way the changes which will be made in the infantry drill book.

The National Guard Association of New York will meet in the armory of the 10th Battalion at Albany, on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Co. B, 22d Regiment, New York, have elected Sergt. W. Roberts a 2d Lieutenant. Co. D will hold an entertainment and dance in the armory on Dec. 10. Co. A will hold an entertainment and hop in the armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8. A number of brilliant artists will be engaged. Refreshments will be served at 10.30, and there will be dancing at 11.

The following members of Co. C, 12th Regiment, New York, are distinguished in having performed 100 per cent. of duty for the season of 1895-96. Lieut. Huston, 1st Sergt. Cruger, Sergts. Loughlin and Beck, Corpls. Nuendorf, Dodd and Godfrey, Privates Goodall, Levy, Schwarz and Weide. The following members have missed but one drill during the season: Lieut. Romaine, Sergt. Wells, Corpls. Ford and Lieberman. The first joint games of Co. C, 12th Regiment, and St. George Athletic Club will be held in the armory on Wednesday Dec. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp. A large number of entries have been received, and there will be some very exciting contests. In fact, it will be one of the successful athletic meetings of the season.

The Board of Officers of the 9th Regiment, New York, have decided to adopt the old distinctive uniform of the regiment, which was discarded some years ago when the regiment accepted the State service uniform. The members of the regiment will set about procuring the new uniform at once.

The first joint games and reception of Co. C, 12th Regt., N. G. N. Y., and St. George's Athletic Club, will be held at the 12th Regt. Armory Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1896, at 8 P. M. sharp. The following events are open to all

amateurs. A. A. U. and L. A. W. rules to govern. 60 yards run, 440 yards run, one mile run, running high jump, obstacle race, one mile bicycle race and two mile bicycle race, all handicaps; 880 yard novice race and potato race. There will also be a chariot race open to members of Co. C, 12th Regt., and the St. George's Athletic Club, and a game of basket ball between St. George's Athletic Club and the Tee-To-Tum Club will be played.

Among the various attractions offered by the 22d Regt. during the coming winter may be mentioned the Co. C production of Gilbert and Sullivan's ever popular opera "The Pirates of Penzance" by the Choral Club. Mr. Frederic Smythe, director, at the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh street, New York City, on Jan. 28, 1897, with the following cast:

Richard (pirate chief).....Mr. Will Moore
Samuel (his lieutenant).....Mr. J. B. Minikin
Frederic (an apprentice).....Mr. Frederic Smythe
Maj. Gen. Stanley (British Army).....Mr. V. A. Dodge
Edward (sergeant of police).....Mr. W. E. Grey
Mabel.....Miss M. Stephenson
Edith.....Miss A. E. Smythe
Kate.....Miss Eleanor Tyner
Isabel.....Miss Fannie Cooper
Ruth (piratical maid of all work).....Miss Ida M. Ryerson
The above named opera was given with great success by the Choral Club last April in the New Manhattan Athletic Club Theater and as the same people are identified with the production this season their success is unquestioned. The programme will be followed by a reception and dance, given by Co. C.

Pvt. William O'Keefe, of Co. K, 9th New York, was convicted of assault in the second degree on Dec. 1, but the jury recommended clemency. O'Keefe, when placed on the stand, admitted that he was intoxicated on the night of Oct. 17, when he assaulted his commanding officer, Capt. William Morris.

The 7th Regt. has decided not to attend the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect McKinley on March 4. The regiment took part in the inauguration of President Cleveland at a considerable personal cost and inconvenience

to each member. As the regiment has been at great expense this year for different purposes, including the addition to the rifle range, and as the expense per man would be about \$27, to say nothing of the unpleasant experiences of having to stand around in the street for hours, and, finally, be assigned to bring up the rear of the procession, with an army of civic organizations in front, it was decided the game was not worth the candle. There is nothing like experience, and organizations from New York who have attended inaugurations of Presidents, are not crazy to go a second time, even after a lapse of four years.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, has issued an order authorizing Squadron A, Maj. Roe, to divide into three troops, each to have a maximum membership of seventy-five.

Pvt. Joseph Woods, of Co. H, 9th N. Y., was tried before a delinquency court on Nov. 1, of which Capt. W. F. Morris was president, charged with disrespect to a superior officer, disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial of good order and military discipline. The charges were brought by Lieut. W. S. Young, who alleges that on Nov. 6 last Woods was ordered to put on his uniform and "fall in" for drill and refused, stating that the night was simply one for a meeting. It was reported that Capt. Silsby in his testimony said that he heard the Lieutenant order the first sergeant to mark Woods "absent" before the latter's name was reached on the roll call. The witness declared that Woods was on the floor when his name was called. He considered that the 1st Lieutenant was acting beyond his authority, because he, the Captain, was on the floor, practically in command of the formation. The Captain also stated, it is said, that he did not hear Woods use any improper language. The court was to convene again on Dec. 7.

The question whether the Lieutenant exceeded his authority or not is one between him and his superiors, and could not in any way affect the responsibility of his subordinate to obey orders. A Captain who would take any other view of the case and would condone insubordination needs to learn the primary lessons in military command. There must be something wrong in Company H, 9th New York.

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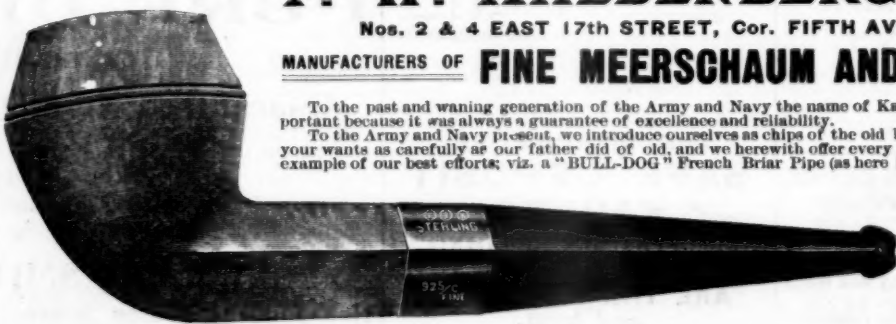
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The annual inspection of Co. B, 3d Regt., of New Jersey, took place Nov. 26. Fifty-four of the fifty-five members were present, and passed a highly creditable inspection. Thirty members of the company took part to-day in the annual Thanksgiving rifle shoot at the 200-yard range on the beach. Capt. Charles Morris took first prize, Sergt. J. H. C. Schenck second and Lieut. W. T. Cobb, third.

Arrangements have been made for a military bicycle carnival in Madison Square Garden, New York, during the week of Jan. 11 to 16, in which a large number of States will be represented. It will take the place of the proposed cycle show, which the Garden Company had planned. Being the first affair of the kind ever attempted in this country, it will command notice from National Guardsmen everywhere. The proceeds will be used to endow three beds in the Hahnemann Hospital. The advisory committee for the tournament is composed of prominent gentlemen, including Gen. Miles, U. S. A.; Major Strong, Col. Appleton, of the 7th Regt.; Col. Seward, of the 9th Regt.; Col. Smith, of the 69th Regt.; Col. Chauncey, of the 8th Regt.; Col. Bartlett, of the 22d Regt., and Gens. McLewee and Carroll, of Gov. Morton's staff.

The 7th Regiment Athletic Association, whose winter games are to be held in the armory at Sixty-sixth street and Park avenue, Saturday night, Dec. 5, in order to avoid the disqualification of some of the wheelmen who are to take part in the cycle races, have applied to the L. A. W. to approve the several wheeling events. This will be good news to the wheelmen, quite a number of whom were somewhat fearful of being disqualified. The three star events in the interesting programme of the thirty varied competitions are the 8-lap relay race, open to teams of four men from each company; the 440-yard run for the championship of the regiment, and the Roman chariot race. In the latter each chariot will be

drawn by a team of four men—the driver being dressed in Roman costume. The teams represent different companies and the event is particularly exciting. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games, which will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Officers of the 22d Regiment, New York, have decided to reorganize their field music. It is proposed in the future to try the experiment of enlisting drummers and fifers to serve without pay at drills and ceremonies and parades, except when on State duty. This experiment was tried some years ago in the 13th Regiment, but proved a failure. It is considered very doubtful as to whether the 22d Regiment will succeed in its new departure. Drum Maj. George W. Brown, who commanded the 22d Regiment Corps, will sever his connection with the regiment at the end of the present year. He had been in the regiment for fifteen years, previous to which he had served seventeen years in the 12th Regiment. He was one of the most accomplished Drum Majors in the National Guard, and has one of the best corps in the State. The members of the Drum Corps have resolved not to disband, but to hold themselves intact as a separate and independent organization.

NAVAL MILITIA.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia Lieut. Charles A. Foster, U. S. N., has been elected commander of the 1st Division and the brigade is to be congratulated on securing the services of so capable an officer.

Lieut. Foster is a graduate of Annapolis, with a record of some fifteen years' sea service, in addition to which he was one of the first detail of officers to the Massachusetts nautical training-ship Enterprise. He was placed on the retired list last year, since which time he has resided in Boston.

A meeting of the Committee of the Second Naval Bat-

talion of New York, was held on Nov. 21, at the Oxford Club, in Brooklyn. It was called for the purpose of discussing the best means of forwarding the interests of the organization. Gen. W. C. Wallace, chairman of the committee, in the course of his remarks congratulated Comdr. Church on the amount of work he had accomplished during the short time that he was in charge, and he believed that the Second Naval Battalion was an assured success. Comdr. Church, in reply said, among other things: "I am gratified to say that I have been able to secure the appointment of the best class of officers, whose duty it will be to put the new recruits through the drill. Something has been done in the way of recruiting, although we have really had not more than three weeks in which to do it, owing to the excitement of the recent Presidential election. There are, of course, many undesirable applicants, but the greater number of them are just the men we want. We have received many applications from members of the National Guard who are anxious to be transferred to our battalion. I wish it to be understood that while the battalion is open to applicants in the regular way, we are not soliciting members of other organizations." Comdr. Church also stated that an application had been made to the Navy Department for a vessel for the battalion. The need of funds to carry on the preliminary work of the organization was spoken of and a Finance Committee composed of Gen. Wallace, J. Adolph Mollenhauer and Lieut. Comdr. Church was elected.

Our advices from garrisoned posts tend to show that the General Mess System is slowly but surely fading away, and that ere long the good, old-fashioned and satisfactory system of company messes will be once more in full operation.

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BORN.

CUSACK.—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 25, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cav., a son.
SCOTT.—At Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 6, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

HORTON-RAENARD.—At Nashua, N. H., Nov. 19, Mr. Theodore Horton, son of Lieut. Col. S. M. Horton, Med. Dept. U. S. A., to Miss Louise Agnes, daughter of James Raenard, Esq., of Nashua.

SMITH-GRAHAM.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 2, 1896, Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Fannie Graham.

DIED.

ALESHIRE.—At Gallipolis, O., Nov. 19, 1896, Mrs. Margaret Shepard Aleshire, mother of Capt. J. B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.

BARNHART.—At Morgantown, N. C., Nov. 27, 1896, 1st Lieut. Frank Howard Barnhart, U. S. A., retired.

BLAINE.—At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Nov. 20, 1896, Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, U. S. A., and his young daughter.

FIELD.—At Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 26, 1896, Dr. Jacob T. Field, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.

THOMAS.—At Woodstock, Ill., Nov. 25, 1896, in his 73d year, Edwin E. Thomas, father of Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cav.

TIDBALL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1896, W. C. Tidball, son of Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A.

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Recent dispatches from Canada indicate much activity there in military matters of "such a nature" says one dispatch "that it is every day more evident that England is creating in Canada a great place of arms against the American republic." Reinforcements for the regiments in garrison at Halifax and Bermuda are said to be on their way out from England, which will raise them to their full war strength.

In the Anglesea Barracks, Portsmouth, two men of the Dublin Fusiliers were quarrelling in their barrack room after lights out. A Corporal sat up in bed and ordered them to be quiet. Some one threw a Service spade at him, which struck him in the face, knocking out one eye and blinding the other. There is no hope that he will ever recover his sight.

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Life and Work at Washington.

When Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister he contributed to **THE COMPANION**, as did Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State. All the members of the present American Cabinet but three have written for its columns. During the coming year the following features of national work will be described by members of the national government:

EARLY DAYS OF THE POST-OFFICE, HON. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster-Gen'l.
BUILDING A WAR-SHIP, HON. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary Navy.
WHAT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DOES, HON. JUDSON HARMON.
THE LIFE OF A SENATOR, HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.
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Dept. M.

That distinguished public functionary, the Kaimakam of Alexandretta has had an unhappy experience of the arbitrary ways of the Englishman when he is quite sure that he has got some one to hit who is smaller than he is. A petty officer on board of a British Naval vessel died and was taken ashore to be buried. The funeral procession was stopped by the police, who demanded that the coffin be opened. As this demand was refused no harm seems to have been done, but complaint was made to the Kaimakam who threw the responsibility on the police officer and put him into prison. It was discovered that the officer had acted upon written authority from the Kaimakam himself, and, on appealing to higher authorities, that august official was ordered on board the Scylla to take a wiggling. Capt. Scott, addressing the Turkish official, said, "Kaimakam of Alexandretta, you have placed upon me, and upon the officers and crew under my command, a grave affront by attempting to interfere with the solemn funeral rites paid to our dead comrade. When I asked you for an explanation of this act, you lied to me and put an innocent man in prison." The Kaimakam replied, "I admit it." Capt. Scott then continued: "I understand now that by order of the Vaili you appear here before me to offer me a public apology." To this the Kaimakam likewise assented, and he was then dismissed. This little story explains why the Turk is so fond of the Englishman.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Lieut. Comdr. Kelley supplements, in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' what has recently been said about the Britannia by an account of the United States Naval Academy. He remarks that no better officers ever went to sea than in the old days of hemp and canvas, but he is fully persuaded that the conditions having changed some such training as that which is provided for American cadets is necessary. We have always maintained that the age of entrance is too late, and, as a matter of fact, we now learn from Lieut. Kelley that it is proposed to be reduced, the course being limited to four years, and the age of admission to not less than fifteen nor more than seventeen. He is dissatisfied with the low standard expected at entrance, which is based upon the theory that the institution should be open to boys who have neither unusual nor exceptional opportunities. This is a democratic view, but it certainly cannot tend to the efficiency of the institution. Lieut. Kelley gives an interesting

account of the curriculum, which it may be useful to remark includes such subjects as physics, chemistry, physiology, and hygiene, this last course embracing instruction in the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, with special reference to their effect upon the human system." "Shades of Benbow and Long Tom Coffin, and of all other true-blue sailor-men, who tossed off stingo, bumbo, and hyspy, those dreadful compounds of brandy, rum and wine, young and fiery, and disguised with spices, and bolted blistering hot, what would you think of that?" exclaims Lieut. Kelley in the course of his very interesting article.

The Cologne "Gazette" states that a committee of officers of the German army has been appointed to submit a report upon the regulations of military courts of honor. The Emperor has asked the committee to expedite its report, and has sent a draft of suggestions which, it is understood, embodies a recognition of the conscience principle laid down by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, who has decreed that hereafter officers refusing to fight duels upon the ground that they are opposed to the principle of duelling, must not be compelled to resign from the army as has hitherto been the rule. The leaders of the Radical faction in the Reichstag hold that any officer declining to fight a duel, though he may not be formally expelled, will become a social outcast. Herr Rieckert, Radical Unionist leader, has announced that when the debate on the military estimates occurs he will again bring up the question of duelling by moving that any military officer or official who shall engage in a duel shall be deprived of his rank and expelled from the service and that officers' courts of honor shall be abolished.

The services of French Army surgeons killed in action has been commemorated in Paris in the Val de Grâce Hospital by the creation of a salle d'honneur, in which will be found marble tablets with the names of military surgeons killed whilst on service or who succumbed to diseases such as cholera, typhus or yellow fever. All the orders conferred on these medical officers are placed in a museum, where is also to be found the sword which the first Napoleon gave to Baron Larey on the field of battle.

Much attention is now being given in the Russian cavalry to racing and steeplechasing, these sports being greatly encouraged by the Imperial family, whose mem-

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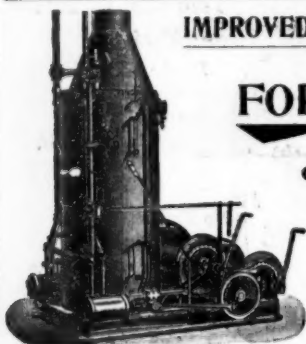
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